

FBI

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol 1 No 159

17 August 1982

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Vice Premier Wan Li Meets With FAO Official	A 1
AFF: UN's Perez de Cuellar To Visit PRC	A 1
NATO Scheduled To Begin Autumn Maneuvers 2 Sep	A 1

UNITED STATES

PRC-U.S. Communique on Taiwan Arms Sales Issued	B 1
Text of Communique	B 1
Spokesman's Statement	B 2
RENMIN RIBAO 17 Aug Editorial	B 4
Wan Li Meets With HUD Secretary Pierce 14 Aug	B 6

NORTHEAST ASIA

Further Materials on Japanese Textbook Changes	D 1
RENMIN RIBAO 14 Aug Editorial	D 1
Japanese Official Castigated	D 5
TU Leader's Speech	D 6
Tokyo Rallies Protest Changes	D 7
Japan, China Commemorate War Anniversary	D 8
Japan Holds Memorial Service	D 8
Crimes Condemned in Guangdong	D 8
Guangdong Exhibition on Crimes	D 9
Hunan Exhibition on Crimes	D 9
Germ Warfare Viewed	D 9
Red Cross Leader Meets Japanese Delegation	D 10

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Continued Fighting in Western Kampuchea Reported	E 1
Thailand Rejects SRV Request for Plane Wreckage	E 1
Burmese Information, Culture Minister Visits	E 2
Culture Ministry Banquet	E 2
Meeting With Wan Li	E 2
Arrival in Xian	E 3
Burmese Cultural Dance Troupe Pays Visit	E 3
First Shenyang Performance	E 3
Second Shenyang Performance	E 3
Arrival in Beijing	E 3
Culture Ministry Reception	E 4
News Article on Troupe	E 4

SOUTH ASIA

Pakistan Foreign Minister on Policy, PRC Ties	F 1
Sri Lankan Justice Minister Feted in Beijing	F 1
Liu Fuzhi Gives Banquet	F 1
Meeting With Peng Jong	F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

West Europe Economic Prospects Said Dim	G 1
Zhang Jingfu Meets Noted French Agronomist	G 2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Libya's At-Talhi Begins Official Visit 16 Aug	I 1
Greeted by Zhao Ziyang	I 1
Zhao Hosts Banquet	I 1
Lays Wreath at Monument	I 2
Israeli-Lebanese Evacuation Accord Said Near	I 3
Egypt Agrees To Accept Wounded Palestinians	I 3
AFP: African Students End Embassy Occupation	I 4
Military Delegation Leaves Zambia for Zimbabwe	I 4
Ulanhu Meets, Fetes Sudanese Assembly Group	I 4

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Regulations on Enterprise Registration Adopted	K 1
Mao's Letters to Friends, Relatives Published	K 5
HONGQI Commentary [No 16, 16 Aug]	K 7

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Shandong Urges Improvement of Wheat Sowing	O 1
Briefs: Shanghai Journalism Society	O 1

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Governor on Developing Foreign Trade	P 1
Guangxi Holds Conference on Higher Education	P 1
Henan Schedules People's Congress Session	P 2
Henan Meeting on Industry, Communications	P 2
Henan Adopts Measures To Improve People's Life	P 3

NORTH REGION

Hebei People's Congress Committee Holds Meeting	R 1
HEBEI RIBAO Urges Observing Discipline [6 Aug]	R 1
Briefs: Nei Monggol Housing	R 4

NORTHEAST REGION

Qiang Xiaochu's Speech at Jilin Party School	S 1
Liaoning Uses Foreign Funds To Import Equipment	S 2
Liaoning Enterprise Consolidation Meeting Held	S 2

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA RIBAO on Region's Economic Situation [19 Jul]	T	1
Qinghai Holds People's Congress Session	T	1
Qinghai Conference on Party Spirit, Work Style	T	2

TAIWAN

Spokesman's Statement on Sino-U.S. Communique	V	1
CHUNG YANG JIH PAO Examines Shultz' China Policy [10 Aug]	V	2
Briefs: Titanium Alloy; Natural Gas Discovery	V	5

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Xiang Nan Leads Fujian's Antismuggling Fight [WEN WEI PO 11 Aug]	W	1
HONG KONG STANDARD on Hong Kong's Future [16 Aug]	W	2
HSIN WAN PAO Urges Japan To Review Its History [16 Aug]	W	4

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS WITH FAO OFFICIAL

OW161419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met and had a cordial talk today with Dr. M. Swaminathan, independent chairman of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization Council and director general of the International Rice Research Institute, and members of his party. Vice-Premier Wan said China is developing agriculture in the light of its actual conditions such as a vast territory, a huge population and comparatively less arable land. "We develop agriculture not for profits but for providing the people with more and better food and producing more and better raw materials for industry," he said. "At the same time, we should also work for a better ecological environment."

The Chinese vice-premier said China and FAO have cooperated very well in recent years. He called for more cooperation and exchanges between the two sides. Dr. Swaminathan said he is deeply impressed by China's agricultural development. He said he will continue to work for the expansion of relations between FAO and China. He Kang, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, was also present.

AFP: UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR TO VISIT PRC

OW171003 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 17 (AFP) -- United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is to pay an official visit to China from Aug. 19 through 23, the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced today. An official of the United Nations office here said the visit would enable Mr Perez de Cuellar to make first contacts with Chinese officials. The U.N. secretary general is then to travel to Japan for an official visit, the official added.

NATO SCHEDULED TO BEGIN AUTUMN MANEUVERS 2 SEP

OW131840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Brussels, August 13 (XINHUA) -- About 250,000 soldiers from all the allies of NATO's military integration are to take part in the upcoming autumn maneuvers, a spokesman of the Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE) told XINHUA today. The annual maneuvers, code-named "Autumn Forge", will begin at Naples, Italy, on September 2 and continue through mid-November from the northern coast of Norway to the eastern borders of Turkey.

The spokesman, in a telephone call from Casteau, Belgium, said focus points of the maneuvers with 24 sub-exercises will include U.S. strategic enforcement called "Reforger" (return of forces to Germany), mobile forces support in the northern region and operational coordination in "combined fortress" of the central region. He said that the maneuvers are designed to test the readiness and combat power of the allied troops and make them more qualified for NATO's strategy of deterring future wars in Europe.

PRC-U.S. COMMUNIQUE ON TAIWAN ARMS SALES ISSUED

Text of Communique

OW171102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 17 Aug 82

["China, U.S. Issue Joint Communique on U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan" -- XINHUA headline; Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1131 GMT carried the "text" of this communique; the transliterations and STC's supplied following the capitalized passages below are derived from that account, as is the one variant wording below.]

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- The Governments of China and the United States today issued a joint communique on GRADUALLY REDUCING AND FINALLY RESOLVING [fen bu zhou zhi dao zui hou che di jie jue 0433 2976 7532 4160 0451 2584 0683 1796 1646 6043 0414] U.S. arms sale to Taiwan. [The Domestic Service account renders final phrase as ". . . resolving the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan." Adding words "the question."]

1. In the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations on January 1, 1979, issued by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China, the United States of America recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, and it ACKNOWLEDGED [cheng ren 2110 6126] the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China. Within that context, the two sides agreed that the people of the United States would continue to maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan. On this basis, relations between the United States and China were normalized.

2. The question of United States arms sales to Taiwan was not settled in the course of negotiations between the two countries on establishing diplomatic relations. The two sides held differing positions, and the Chinese side stated that it would raise the issue again following normalization. Recognizing that this issue would seriously hamper the development of United States-China relations, they have held further discussions on it, during and since the meetings between President Ronald Reagan and Premier Zhao Ziyang and between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr., and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua in October 1981.

3. Respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs constitute the fundamental principles guiding United States-China relations. These principles were confirmed in the Shanghai Communique of February 28, 1972, and reaffirmed in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations which came into effect on January 1, 1979. Both sides emphatically state that these principles continue to govern all aspects of their relations.

4. The Chinese Government reiterates that the question of Taiwan is China's internal affair. The message to compatriots in Taiwan issued by China on January 1, 1979, promulgated a fundamental policy of striving for peaceful reunification of the motherland. The nine-point proposal put forward by China on September 30, 1981, represented a further major effort under this fundamental policy to strive for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question.

5. The United States Government attaches great importance to its relations with China and reiterates that it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interfering in China's internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of "two Chinas" or "one, China, one Taiwan." The United States Government UNDERSTANDS AND APPRECIATES [li jie bing xian shang 3810 6043 0017 2946 6339] the Chinese policy of striving for a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan as indicated in China's message to compatriots in Taiwan issued on January 1, 1979, and the nine-point proposal put forward by China on September 30, 1981. The new situation which has emerged with regard to the Taiwan question also provides favorable conditions for the settlement of United States-China differences over United States arms sales to Taiwan.

6. Having in mind the foregoing statements of both sides, the United States Government states that it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan, that its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, EITHER IN QUALITATIVE OR IN QUANTITATIVE TERMS, [zai xing neng he shu liang shang 0961 1840 5174 0735 2422 6852 0006], the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, and that IT INTENDS GRADUALLY TO REDUCE [ta chun bei zhu bu jian shao 1338 0402 0271 6632 2975 8096 1421] its sale of arms to Taiwan, leading, over a period of time, to a FINAL RESOLUTION [zui hou di jie jue 2584 0683 4104 6043 0414]. In so stating, the United States ACKNOWLEDGES [cheng ren 2110 6126] China's consistent position regarding the thorough settlement of this issue.

7. In order to bring about, over a period of time, a final settlement of the question of United States arms sales to Taiwan, which is an issue rooted in history, the two governments will make every effort to adopt measures and create conditions conducive to the thorough settlement of this issue.

8. The development of United States-China relations is not only in the interests of the two peoples, but also conducive to peace and stability in the world. The two sides are determined, on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, to strengthen their ties in the economic, cultural, educational scientific, technological and other fields and make STRONG [zhong da 6850 1129], joint efforts for the continued development of relations between the governments and peoples of the United States and China.

9. In order to bring about the healthy development of United States-China relations, maintain world peace and oppose aggression and expansion, the two governments reaffirm the principles agreed on by the two sides in the Shanghai Communique and the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations. The two sides will maintain contact and hold appropriate CONSULTATIONS [cuo shang 4322 0794] on bilateral and international issues of common interest.

Spokesman's Statement

OW171121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China today made a statement on the China-U.S. joint communique on the settlement of the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The statement reads as follows:

1. Following discussions, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United States of America have reached agreement on the question of United States sale of arms to Taiwan. The two sides have released the joint communique simultaneously today.

The United States sale of arms to Taiwan is an issue which affects China's sovereignty. Back in 1978, when the two countries held negotiations on the establishment of diplomatic relations, the Chinese Government stated in explicit terms its opposition to the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. As this issue could not be settled at that time, the Chinese side suggested that the two sides continue discussions on the issue following the establishment of diplomatic relations. It is evident that failure to settle this issue is bound to impair seriously the relations between the two countries.

With a view to safeguarding China's sovereignty and removing the obstacle to the development of relations between the two countries, Premier Zhao Ziyang held discussions with President Ronald Reagan on this issue during the Cancun meeting in Mexico in October 1981. Subsequently, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua continued the discussions with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr., in Washington. As from December 1981, the two sides started concrete discussions through diplomatic channels in Beijing. During this period, U.S. Vice President George Bush, entrusted by President Reagan, paid a visit to China in May 1982, when he held discussions with the Chinese leaders on the same subject. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1144 GMT on 17 Aug carries a virtually identical account of the Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement. It reads as follows at this point: "...when he held discussions with the Chinese leaders. The joint communique..." deleting words] The joint communique released by the two sides today is the outcome of repeated negotiations between China and the United States over the past ten months. It has laid down the principles and steps by which the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan should be settled.

2. The joint communique reaffirms the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs as embodied in the Shanghai Communique and the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. Both sides also emphatically state that these principles continue to govern all aspects of their relations. That is to say, the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan must be settled on these principles. Needless to say, only by strictly observing these principles in dealing with the existing or new issues between the two countries will it be possible for their relations to develop healthily.

3. In compliance with the above principles governing the relations between the two countries, the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan should have been terminated altogether long ago. But considering that this is an issue left over by history, the Chinese Government, while upholding the principles, has agreed to settle it step by step. The U.S. side has committed that, as the first step, its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed, either in qualitative or in quantitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that they will be gradually reduced, leading to a final resolution of this issue over a period of time. The final resolution referred to here certainly implies that the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan must be completely terminated over a period of time. And only a thorough settlement of this issue can remove the obstacles in the way of developing relations between the two countries.

4. In the joint communique, the Chinese Government reiterates in clear-cut terms its position that "the question of Taiwan is China's internal affair." The U.S. side also indicates that it has no intention of infringing on Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity, or interfering in China's internal affairs, or pursuing a policy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." The Chinese side refers in the joint communique to its fundamental policy of striving for peaceful reunification of the motherland for the purpose of further demonstrating the sincere desire of the Chinese Government and people to strive for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question. On this issue, which is purely China's internal affair, no misinterpretation or foreign interference is permissible.

5. It must be pointed out that the present joint communique is based on the principle embodied in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and the basic norms guiding international relations and has nothing to do with the "Taiwan Relations Act" formulated unilaterally by the United States.

The "Taiwan Relations Act" seriously contravenes the principles embodied in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and the Chinese Government has consistently been opposed to it. All interpretations designed to link the present joint communique to the "Taiwan Relations Act" are in violation of the spirit and substance of this communique and are thus unacceptable. [The XINHUA Domestic Service version reads as follows at this point: "... All interpretations designed to try to link the present joint communique" adding words]

6. The agreement reached between the Governments of China and the United States on the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan only marks a beginning of the settlement of this issue. What is important is that the relevant provisions of the joint communique are implemented in earnest, so that the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan can be resolved thoroughly at an early date. This is indispensable to the maintenance and development of Sino-U.S. relations.

RENMIN RIBAO 17 Aug Editorial

HK171359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1114 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Aug (XINHUA) -- RENMIN RIBAO publishes an editorial on 17 August entitled "Strictly Observe the Agreement and Overcome Obstructions." The following is the text of the editorial:

The Governments of China and the United States issued a joint communique on 17 August announcing that they have reached agreement on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, following a step-by-step approach leading to the final and complete settlement of the problem. The crisis that threatened Sino-U.S. relations in recent months has thus been eased. This is an act that people welcome.

Since the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the relations between the two countries have developed, and this has been welcomed by peoples of the two countries. However, the relations between the two countries were always shrouded in dark clouds. Everyone knows that an important principle governing the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations is that the United States recognizes that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China and that the PRC Government is the sole legal government of China. After the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations, however, the United States formulated the "Taiwan Relations Act" and regarded Taiwan as a political entity and persisted in selling weapons to Taiwan. Such an act of brazenly violating China's sovereignty and interfering in China's internal affairs was naturally and resolutely opposed by the Chinese Government and people. The Chinese Government time and again reiterated its position, asking the United States to stop selling weapons to Taiwan. With regard to a problem that is connected to its sovereignty, the Chinese Government and people will never make any unprincipled concession. If this problem is not properly solved, not only will Sino-U.S. relations not be maintained and consolidated, but on the contrary, they will face the possibility of retrogression.

Now, after consultations and negotiations, an agreement has finally been reached between China and the United States. In the joint communique, both sides first reaffirmed the basic principles governing Sino-American relations, which were established in the Shanghai Communique and the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, namely, "mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs," and emphatically declared that these principles still govern every aspect of Sino-American relations. Obviously, this includes the issue of selling arms to Taiwan by the United States. It not only touches the main point of the problem, but also points out the correct way for resolving this problem.

Both China and the United States are equal sovereign countries and the relations between the two countries must be built on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. "Mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs" as stated in the five principles must not be empty talk, but should be the principle which both sides have to uphold in practical activities. The United States has repeatedly expressed that it will respect China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and that it has no intention of interfering in China's internal affairs. The problem now is that the United States must be as good as its word and take practical measures to solve the problem of selling arms to Taiwan.

China has always adhered to a clear-cut stand on the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. We hold that the United States, in selling arms to Taiwan, has violated China's sovereignty; we resolutely oppose this U.S. action. However, in view of the historical factors and in light of the actual circumstances, we agree that the United States may gradually reduce and eventually terminate its arms sales to Taiwan under the prerequisite that the United States respects China's sovereignty in real earnest. In the joint communique, the United States has made three commitments: 1) the specifications of the weapons sold by the United States to Taiwan will not exceed in quality or quantity the level of recent years following establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States; 2) the United States will gradually reduce its arms sales to Taiwan; 3) a final settlement of this problem will be reached after a certain period of time. Furthermore, the United States also declared: "It does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of selling weapons to Taiwan." "The United States recognizes China's consistent stand concerning the thorough settlement of this problem." All these are fundamental requirements which the United States must fulfill.

Taiwan is China's territory and the method we choose to solve the Taiwan problem is entirely a problem of China's internal affairs. The United States has no right to demand that China undertake any obligation as to the methods it chooses in solving the Taiwan problem, nor should the United States put forth as a prerequisite condition for the cessation of arms sales to Taiwan that China commit itself to not solving the Taiwan problem by any means other than a peaceful one. Otherwise, the United States will be interfering in China's internal affairs. During the past few years, we have made tremendous efforts to realize the peaceful reunification of the motherland. The United States has also expressed its understanding and appreciation of China's policy for a peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem. This being the case, the United States should stop its arms sales to Taiwan as soon as possible and refrain from standing in the way of China's peaceful solution of the Taiwan problem.

The issuance of the Sino-U.S. joint communique has broken the deadlock between the two countries in solving the problem of arms sales to Taiwan, but this does not mean that the problem has been completely solved. The dark cloud that has blurred the prospects of Sino-U.S. relations has not been completely swept away. The United States has given some promises, but we have to wait and see whether or not it will prove its sincerity by its actions. We hope that the U.S. Government will sincerely carry out what it has promised and actually, not perfunctorily, reduce its arms sales to Taiwan. Moreover, we hope that the United States will do, as it has promised, its best to adopt measures and create conditions in order to solve this problem at the earliest possible date, and it should not use any excuse to delay the solution to this problem.

It is still necessary to point out that the fundamental obstacle to the development of Sino-U.S. relations is the U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act." The so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" completely violates the principles of the Sino-U.S. joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations. If the decision-makers in Washington insist on handling the relations between both countries in accordance with this U.S. domestic act, Sino-U.S. relations will not only come to a standstill, but will definitely face another crisis. [Beijing XINHUA in English at 1137 GMT on 17 August carries a report on the RENMIN RIBAO 17 August editorial. That version reads as follows at this point: "...Sino-U.S. relations, instead of being further developed, will certainly face yet another grave crisis."]

Sino-U.S. relations traveled a tortuous path before normalization of relations was achieved. In other words, normalization of relations did not come easily. The Chinese Government and the Chinese people hope that Sino-U.S. relations will be further developed and have made great efforts on this. The reason for this is because we think that such relations not only accord with the fundamental interests of both China and the United States, but are also conducive to safeguarding world peace and stability. However, the maintenance, consolidation and development of Sino-U.S. relations cannot rely solely on the efforts of China. If the United States really treasures Sino-U.S. relations, it should comply with the principles of the Sino-U.S. joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations in its actual practice and fulfill its promises made in the joint communique which was released on 17 August.

WAN LI MEETS WITH HUD SECRETARY PIERCE 14 AUG

OW141425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with a delegation from the Department of Housing and Urban Development of the United States led by Secretary Samuel R. Pierce, Jr. They had a cordial talk on urban and rural construction and development program.

Secretary Pierce handed over a letter of greetings from Vice-President George Bush to Vice-Premier Wan Li. The Chinese vice-premier asked Pierce, upon his return home, to convey his best regards to Vice-President Bush.

Also present were Li Ximing, Chinese minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, and Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

RENMIN RIBAO 14 Aug Editorial

OW141616 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Aug (XINHUA) -- RENMIN RIBAO 15 August editorial: "Past Experience, If Not Forgotten, Is a Guide for the Future." The editorial reads in full as follows:

Japan officially announced its unconditional surrender on 15 August 1945, thus ending World War II. It is fully 37 years since then. Tremendous changes have taken place in the world situation over the past 37 years. China, which had long been subject to Western imperialist aggression, especially to oriental Japanese aggression, has turned from a semifeudal and semicolonial country into an independent, socialist state with the beginnings of prosperity. Many other Asian countries which had also been subject to Japanese and other imperialist aggression and occupation have cast off colonial rule and achieved independence. Japan, whose postwar Constitution stipulates that it shall renounce war forever, has peacefully developed from a vanquished country into a big, world economic power. Thanks to the efforts of the two peoples and two governments, China and Japan normalized their diplomatic relations on the basis of self-examination by the Japanese Government with regard to the war of aggression against China. The friendly and cooperative relations between China and Japan are entering a new stage of development. Practice proves that the consolidation and development of Sino-Japanese friendly and cooperative relations accord completely with the aspirations of the people of the two countries and their interests and are an important factor for maintaining peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the world. The 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations will fall on 29 September this year, and the governments and people of the two countries have prepared or are preparing various grand celebrations for this occasion.

At this time, however, some people in Japan are taking a series of noticeable measures in an attempt to make the Japanese people, especially the younger generation, forget about the history of Japanese aggression against China and other Asian countries and to guide them once again onto the beaten track of militarism. In revising textbooks, the Japanese Ministry of Education has distorted the history of Japanese aggression against China, Korea and various Southeast Asian countries. This is one of the measures that is particularly intolerable. Therefore, today we should draw necessary lessons from reviewing the history of Japanese aggression against various countries in Asia and the Pacific, especially the history of Japanese aggression against China, and this is of extremely great significance for the consolidation and development of Sino-Japanese friendship.

The emergence of Japanese militarism was not accidental. It was an inevitable outcome of the development of Japanese capitalism. After the Meiji restoration in the 1860's, Japanese capitalism rapidly developed and gradually embarked on the road of aggression and expansion. Korea and China -- Japan's neighbors -- became the first victims of Japanese militarism. Japan launched a war of aggression against China in 1894 and forced the government of the Qing Dynasty to sign the Shimonoseki treaty, under which Japan forcibly occupied Taiwan, its offshore islands and the Penghu Islands, all territories of China. Following the end of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, Japan replaced Russia in China and grabbed a number of colonial privileges in northeast China. Japan annexed Korea in 1901. During World War I, Japan took advantage of the opportunity to seize Germany's colonial interests in China and the Pacific islands occupied by Germany. In 1927 Japanese Prime Minister Giichi Tanaka laid down the principle of Japanese armed invasion and occupation of northeast China and submitted the notorious "Tanka memorial to the emperor" in which he said: "Manchuria and Mongolia must first be conquered in order to conquer China, and China must first be conquered in order to conquer the world."

An unprecedentedly large-scale economic crisis occurred in the capitalist world in 1929, and the Japanese ruling clique attempted to find a way out by carrying out aggression and expansion. In the "September 18th incident" created by themselves, the Japanese militarists invaded and occupied northeast China in 1931. By creating the "Lugouqiao incident" on 7 July 1937, Japan unleashed a full-scale war of aggression against China, invading and occupying half of China from its coast to its interior and thus igniting the flames of World War II on the Far East battlefield. Japan made a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, unleashed the Pacific war and invaded Southeast Asia and other areas. Using extremely barbarous and brutal means, the Japanese aggressor troops wantonly killed defenseless and peaceful people and maltreated them wherever they went; there were many murders of unparalleled savagery such as the Nanjing massacre, the Singapore massacre, the Philippine massacre, the Harbin single-story bacteriological weapons experimental plant and many other atrocities. They created deep blood debts to Asian and Pacific countries and subjected the people of these countries to great suffering.

On the part of China, Japan's success in every move of its aggression against China was due to the fact that China then was successively under the reactionary rule of the Qing Dynasty, the Beiyang warlords and the Kuomintang and power was not in the hands of the people. The Qing Dynasty was corrupt and incompetent. After the 1911 revolution, the warlords set up separatist regimes and incessantly fought civil wars and various imperialist powers took the opportunity to carve out spheres of influence in China.

After 1927 the Kuomintang government adopted the reactionary policy of "achieving internal stability before resisting foreign aggression," suppressed the people's demand for resisting the Japanese aggression, made repeated concessions to Japan and made Japanese imperialism become more and more arrogant. The situation changed after 1937. The Chinese Communists, shouldering the hope of the nation and the responsibility of history, proposed the establishment of an anti-Japanese National United Front, cooperated with the Kuomintang for the second time and persisted in a protracted resistance against Japanese aggression. They resolutely marched to the forefront of the resistance against Japan, penetrated into the enemy's rear area, mobilized the masses to conduct widespread anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare and set up anti-Japanese base areas behind the enemy lines. The 8th Route Army and the New 4th Army led by the Communist Party of China dealt heavy blows on the Japanese aggressors and engulfed them in the boundless ocean of people's war. With the cooperation and support of antifascist forces in the world, the Chinese people finally defeated Japanese imperialism and forced it to unconditionally surrender on 15 August 1945. The historical course in which the Chinese people went from being the victims of aggression to winning the great victory in the antiaggression struggle proves that people's unity is a fundamental guarantee for preventing aggression and winning victory in an antiaggression struggle. The Communist Party of China was the leading force that united the people throughout China in the struggle for national survival.

By recalling the Japanese aggression against China, Korea and Southeast Asia, we do not mean to settle old accounts with Japan. Since the miserable years of the wanton invasion by Japanese aggressor troops and their slaughter of the Chinese people, we have always held that China and Japan, as close neighbors, have a history of friendship lasting more than 2,000 years and that the Japanese aggression against China only represents a short span in this long history. Moreover, in talking about Japanese aggression, we have always made a strict distinction between the Japanese people and the handful of militarists who were responsible for their war crimes. The Japanese people, who were also victims of Japanese militarism and the war of aggression, are innocent. The militarists drove a large number of Japanese able-bodied men to the battlefield. In the last 3 years of the war alone, as many as 2.6 million Japanese officers and soldiers were killed in action.

One of every two Japanese families had one person pressed into the armed forces. One of every four families had one person killed in action. Two million Japanese women lost their husbands, and several million Japanese children became orphans during the war. The awakened Japanese people joined the anti-Japanese Chinese army and people in waging struggles against the war and the militarists who brought them disasters. The Chinese people have deep sympathy for the Japanese people who are victims of war. We do not want to settle old accounts, but they are not to be forgotten, still less to be distorted. We think that the Chinese and Japanese people, taking history as a lesson, should unite with each other and work together to prevent the revival of Japanese militarism and to consolidate and develop the existing, hard-earned friendly relations between China and Japan. The Japanese Education Ministry attempts to make fools of the Japanese people by revising Japanese textbooks and to make them forget the disasters brought on them by the Japanese militarist aggression. This attempt is also a provocation and a threat to the Chinese people and the people of various countries in the Asian and Pacific region. Therefore, the revision has met with strong opposition from the Japanese people, opposition parties and the Chinese people and government. Many discerning members in the Japanese ruling party have also urged their government to make a quick decision and to take proper steps to redress the revision without delay so as to further the friendly relations between Japan and China.

The Japanese aggression against China, Korea and other countries in the Southeast Asian and Pacific region is an objective fact of history which has left feelings of bitterness and profound misery in the memories of the peoples of the countries invaded by Japan.

A series of important international documents signed during and after World War II confirm that the crimes committed by Japan were crimes of aggression. For example:

"The 'Cairo Declaration' signed by China, the United States and Britain on 1 December 1943 pointed out: 'The objective of the war we, the three great allies are waging is to stop and punish Japan's aggression.'"

Article 6 of the "Potsdam Proclamation, issued by China, the United States and Britain to demand Japan's surrender," of 26 July 1945 stipulated: "The power and forces that deceive and wrongly lead the Japanese people in an attempt to conquer the world must be permanently eliminated." Article 8 stipulated: "The conditions set in the Cairo Declaration must be met."

"The Japanese surrender document" signed on 2 September 1945 explicitly expressed Japan's acceptance of the "Potsdam Proclamation" and stated "faithful adherence to the terms set in the Potsdam Proclamation...."

On 4 November 1948 the Far East international military tribunal pronounced the principal Japanese war criminals guilty of "destroying peace." According to Article 5A of the 1946 "charter of the Far East international military tribunal," the "crime of destroying peace" denotes "planning, preparing, starting or conducting a declared or undeclared war of aggression...." More than half of the 55 charges brought against the principal Japanese war criminals in the indictment concerned the "crime of destroying peace." The first charge listed in the indictment was that all the defendants jointly planned and plotted to gain for Japan military, political and economic control of east Asia and the Pacific and Indian Ocean regions and for this purpose waged a war of aggression. The 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 19th, 27th and 29th charges listed in the indictment were that all the defendants plotted and planned to occupy China's northeastern provinces by force and control China and for this purpose prepared and started the war of aggression against China. The court verdicts of the military tribunal affirmed the aforesaid crimes committed by Japan and explicitly pointed out that Japan waged a war of aggression against China.

The 1945 "UN Charter" also confirmed the aggressive nature of the wars waged by Japan, Germany and Italy during World War II and calls for preventing these countries from "repeating their policies of aggression."

These international documents show that the international community generally agrees that Japan had launched a war of aggression against China. Moreover, Japan has also repeatedly admitted this after it signed the "surrender document." In the China-Japan joint statement of 1972, the Japanese Government expressed its deep reproach for Japan's responsibility in causing enormous damages in the past to the Chinese people through war. At the same time, it expressed its adherence to the stand of complying with the Potsdam Proclamation. The 1978 China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship reaffirmed the principles contained in the China-Japan joint statement. Now the Japanese Education Ministry is trying to reverse the verdict on the crimes of aggression committed by Japanese militarism through the revision of school textbooks. Is this not disregarding of the above-mentioned international documents, including the Cairo Declaration, the Potsdam Proclamation, the Japanese surrender document, the verdicts of the Far East international military tribunal and the UN Charter? Is this not a violation of the principles of the China-Japan joint statement and the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship? Can this be considered as solely Japan's "internal affairs?"

As everyone knows, World War II began with the Japanese invasion of China. Germany and Italy, creators of a holocaust unprecedented in human history together with Japan, assumed responsibility for the war after their surrender, and the school textbooks in the two countries all mention the crimes of aggression committed by the Nazis and Fascists. To our surprise, the Japanese Education Ministry is now trying to reverse the verdict of history by revising school textbooks. Is this not a very dangerous signal calling for vigilance of the peoples of the world?

The distortion of the history of Japanese aggression and prettification of militarism by the Japanese Education Ministry are definitely not the wishes of the Japanese people, but are entirely against their wishes. The Japanese people positively call for genuine friendship with China from generation to generation. In the past 10 years or so, Japanese Government personages have also professed the same on many occasions. So long as the government and the public in both countries properly draw lessons from past history, the friendship between the two countries will be able to develop soundly under solid conditions. In the more than 30 years since the war, Japanese people of all classes and strata and friendly personages including many people with broad vision in political, cultural, educational, press and economic circles have worked constantly and positively to promote Sino-Japanese friendship and have made valuable contributions to the normalization of diplomatic relations and the signing of the treaty of peace and friendship between the two countries. After the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, friendly Japanese personages in various circles have played a tremendous role in developing economic cooperation and cultural exchanges between the two countries. The fact that they have expressed bitter indignation at the distortion of historical facts by the Japanese Education Ministry in screening textbooks reflects the firm will of the masses of Japanese people against revival of militarism.

It is by no means accidental that there have emerged some elements in Japan who oppose Sino-Japanese friendship, nor will they suddenly disappear of their own free will. Because of its reemergence as a capitalist economic power and developments in the world situation in the past three decades or so, Japan wants very much to play a bigger role in international politics. Thus some militarists who refuse to draw lessons from and try to prettify the war of aggression think the time has come to revive the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere."

The distortion of history in textbooks, the shooting of reactionary films extolling militarism like the "Great Japanese Empire," the formal rites to pay homage to the Yasukuni Shrine, where memorial tablets of militarists are enshrined, the plans to revise the Constitution, the attempt to establish official relations with China's territory Taiwan, and so on and so forth are all trends that merit serious attention. These people strongly appraise the situation and regard the Chinese people's attaching importance to the development of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation as a means of seeking help from Japan. They think that the Chinese people would stoop to compromise and meekly resign themselves to the situation no matter how history is distorted and how their national feelings and pride are insulted. Small as it is, this force is extremely dangerous to Sino-Japanese relations. If unchecked, it would be very harmful to Sino-Japanese friendship.

The normalization of diplomatic relations and the development of friendly relations between China and Japan are a result achieved by the Chinese and Japanese peoples through long years of common efforts. They are also the outcome of introspection by the Japanese Government over past acts of aggression. The late Premier Zhou Enlai said in 1972 when Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations were normalized: "In the half century since 1894, the Japanese militarist aggression against China brought untold sufferings to the Chinese people, and the Japanese people, too, suffered a great deal from it. The past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future. We should bear this in mind." Ten years have passed since the publication of the Sino-Japanese joint statement, and 4 years since the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship. The day marking the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan is around the corner. While in Japan in May this year, Premier Zhao Ziyang put forth three principles for Sino-Japanese economic relations, namely, "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and durable stability." This statement shows that China takes a forward-looking attitude and sincerely hopes to be on good terms with Japan from generation to generation. But to make this desire come true, the Chinese and Japanese peoples should not forget the disaster and suffering brought to the two peoples by the war between aggression and antiaggression which ended 37 years ago, and should see to it that this miserable passage of history is never repeated. For the sake of the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, as well as for peace in Asia and the world as a whole, let us join hands and make common efforts, resolutely opposing all attempts to reverse history and ensuring that Sino-Japanese relations and friendship between the two peoples develop steadily on a solid basis.

Japanese Official Castigated

OW141350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 14 Aug 82

["Commentary: Most Absurd Conception of History of the Times" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- The statement made by the director general of Japan's National Land Agency Monday in Nagoya attacking criticisms raised in China, Korea and the Southeast Asian countries on screening of school textbooks by Japan's Education Ministry is the "most absurd conception of history of the times." Yukiyasu Matsuno was the first Japanese senior official who openly attacked these criticisms of distortion of the Second World War history as acts "interfering in Japan's internal affairs."

Again, it was he who made more rude and absurd attacks on Monday. While charging those who raised criticisms with [being] "oversensitive", he said that "conception of history varies between nations. Therefore, there is no need for each other to go into it seriously." In his view, no country would admit its evil deeds in educating its people. He again distorted the history of the Nanjing massacre to embellish Japanese militarism.

According to Matsuno's conception of history, appraisal on the rights and wrongs of a certain historical event can be made at will, and any nation can revise history the way it likes. Again, according to his logic, the Japanese people should extol Hideki Tojo as a hero and the Japanese war of aggression as a very good thing. Matsuno's conception of history is absurd because he has dressed himself up as a spokesman for the Japanese nation. In fact, he can only represent a handful of Japanese who attempt to revive militarism. The more than 100 million Japanese people will not accept him as their representative.

During the Japanese war of aggression in China, the Japanese people, as victims of the war, and Japanese soldiers then fighting in China did not regard the war as a good thing. The emergence of anti-war organizations among the ranks of Japanese soldiers was an effective evidence of this. A stronger evidence of it is provided by the fact that today, Japanese public opinion and political circles, including many men of the Liberal Democratic Party, and the broad masses of the Japanese people do not approve of the revision of textbooks by the Japanese Education Ministry.

Matsuno's historical conception runs counter to the traditional historical conception of the Japanese nation. In ancient times, the Japanese people often compared history to a "mirror". That is to say, history, like a mirror, should reflect the objective reality and play the role of drawing lessons from the past as a guide for the future. As for the specific wars of aggression against other countries by the Japanese militarists in modern times, Japanese historians have written many objective and true-to-the-fact historical notes. Matsuno's historical conception is but one held by a handful of Japanese militarists.

Matsuno asserted that those foreign critics of Japanese Education Ministry's revision of textbooks are "over-sensitive". Shouldn't the people of those countries who had suffered so much from the Japanese war of aggression make strong reactions when they have seen the symptoms of a revival of militarism in Japan? Such a sensitivity should be regarded as a manifestation of a very sound mind. If today the Japanese people and the people of other Asian countries were as numb as Matsuno has hoped for, wouldn't the danger of another disaster befall Japan and Asia tomorrow?

TU Leader's Speech

HK300555 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "The History of the Japanese Militarists' War of Aggression Against China Should Never Be Distorted -- Published Speech by Fang Ming, Chairman of China Educational Workers Trade Union"]

[Text] On 24 July, Fang Ming, chairman of the China Educational Workers Trade Union published a speech on the distortion of the history of the Japanese militarists' war of aggression against China by the Japanese Education Ministry in the textbooks for Japanese middle and primary schools. In his speech, he pointed out that the China Educational Workers Trade Union and the broad ranks of Chinese teachers and staff had expressed their great indignation at the Japanese Education Ministry for unscrupulously hurting the feelings of the Chinese people by distorting the history of the aggression against China.

Fang Ming said that the war of aggression against China launched by the Japanese militarists brought tremendous disasters to and inflicted enormous losses on the Chinese people and also brought great sufferings to the Japanese people and that this was a historical fact that no one could deny.

Fang Ming said that the sacred duties of a teacher are to teach his students to be honest and to respect facts and follow truth. However, in revising the textbooks, the Japanese Education Ministry is publicly distorting the history of the Japanese militarists' aggression against China. This will never be allowed. The General Council of Japanese Trade Unions and the Japanese Teaching Staff Trade Union have clearly pointed out that they will never allow the "aggression against" China to be distorted as "advancing [Jin Chu 6651 0427] into China nor will they ever allow anyone to instill distorted history into the minds of the youngsters. The China Educational Workers Trade Union and the broad ranks of the Chinese teachers and staff greatly admire and firmly support the Japanese teachers' just stand and their strong desire for strengthening the Sino-Japanese friendship and safeguarding world peace. This is also the strong demand of the Chinese teachers and teaching staff. Sino-Japanese friendship is the trend of the times and the desire of the people. We hope that the Japanese Education Ministry will follow the trend of the times and refrain from doing anything that will harm Sino-Japanese friendship.

Tokyo Rallies Protest Changes

OW151736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 15 (XINHUA) -- Japanese opposition parties, trade unions and mass organizations held rallies here today calling on the Education Ministry to correct the mistake of whitewashing the Japanese history of aggression through screening school textbooks'. They also voiced strong opposition to the Japanese authorities "plot to revise the peace Constitution."

The Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Federation of Independent Unions, the National Federation of Industrial Organizations and the National League for the Protection of the Constitution held an "anti-war peace rally" here this morning.

Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, said at the rally: "The concept of the peace Constitution formed after the war has been damaged because of the recent moves taken by the government and the Liberal Democratic Party." "The issue of screening school textbooks is not merely a matter of distorting history but should be viewed as a move taken by the Liberal Democratic Party to re-examine the post-war peace system," Asukata said. He stressed that if such an intention is realized, "Japan would again embark on the road of militarism."

He called on the people to make efforts to prevent Japan from repeating the mistake of launching an aggressive war.

A citizens council for pondering school textbooks submitted a protest after a rally today to Education Minister Heiji Ogawa, saying that the distortion of history by the Education Ministry "is a threat to peace and democracy and will bring misfortune to the young people." The protest called on the Education Ministry to admit its mistake and correct the errors in the revised school textbooks. Meetings held by many mass organizations today demanded that August 15 be set as Japan's peace day." They opposed any move aimed to plunge Japan into another war. August 15 is the day when Japan announced its unconditional surrender 37 years ago.

JAPAN, CHINA COMMEMORATE WAR ANNIVERSARY

Japan Holds Memorial Service

OW152000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 15 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Government held a memorial rite here today for the fallen in the Japanese war of aggression in China and the Pacific region. This is the first service to be held since the Japanese Cabinet decided on April 13 this year to designate August 15 as the annual anniversary for "paying homage to the war dead and praying for peace".

The service was attended by 1,000 central and local government officials and representatives of political parties and social organizations. They included Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Speaker of the House of Representatives Hajime Fukuda, President of the House of Councillors Masatoshi Tokunaga, Chief of the Supreme Court Takaaki Hattori, Cabinet ministers, Dietmen, governors of prefectures and presidents of prefectural assemblies. 6,500 representatives of the bereaved families were also present.

Crown Prince Akihito and his wife attended the service on behalf of Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako. In his memorial speech Suzuki said that three millions of his compatriots died in the raging war for the country's "peace and prosperity" and their dear ones "promising future". Whenever recalling them to mind, Suzuki said, "I am full of sorrow and pity." Similar services were held in various other places of Japan today, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs said.

After the Tokyo service, Suzuki went to the Yasukuni Shrine to pay his homage to the war fallen. Cabinet ministers, except those not in Tokyo, also went to the shrine. Suzuki signed the visitors book with the title of "prime minister of the Cabinet". When the reporters asked whether he came in his official capacity or just personally, Suzuki replied: "I come here to mourn the war dead and pray for lasting peace to avert war catastrophe."

According to Japanese press reports, previously two Japanese prime ministers had visited the Yasukuni Shrine to pay their personal homage, and Zenko Suzuki also visited the shrine in his own name last year.

In the past two days, a number of organizations and members of opposition parties in Japan held rallies or made statements opposing Cabinet members to pay visits to the Yasukuni Shrine or take other moves to embellish the aggressive war. [as received]

Crimes Condemned in Guangdong

HK140337 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial History Society held a forum at the provincial social science academy on 13 August to mark the 37th anniversary of victory in the Chinese People's war of resistance against Japan and review the crimes committed by the Japanese militarists in Guangdong during their aggression against China.

Japanese aircraft started attacks on Guangzhou in September 1937. By April and May 1938, the attacks had become rabid, and over 10,000 people had been killed in the city. The Japanese army committed frightful crimes while occupying Shunde County. They looted property, burned down houses, raped women, released poison gas, and killed people at will. There were 850,000 people in this county before the war, but only 380,000 remained when the war ended.

Guangdong Exhibition on Crimea

HK150249 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] A photographic exhibition of the history of Japanese militarist aggression against China, sponsored by the Guangdong Provincial Museum, will open in the museum on 15 August. Most of the 120 exhibits are photographs, the rest are written materials. Contents of the first part of the exhibition include the crimes committed by the Japanese aggressor army in north China, Shanghai and Nanjing, together with the crimes committed by them in Guangdong. The second part is entitled "The Japanese Government Must Correct its Errors in Distorting History in Order To Promote Sustained Development of Sino-Japanese Friendship."

Hunan Exhibition on Crimes

HK150237 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] An exhibition of photographs of atrocities committed by Japanese militarism in its aggression against China opened in the Hunan Provincial Museum on 14 August. The large number of photographs expose the towering crimes of the Japanese aggressor troops in Hunan. For instance, in 1943 the Japanese aggressor troops killed and burned in the (Fuxinxiang) area of Hanshou County. In the counties around the Dongting Lake, they killed people by shooting them, burying them alive or using poison gas on them, and raped and abused women. They killed or injured over 100 teachers and students in an air attack on Hunan University. All these things are vividly depicted. The atrocities of the Japanese aggressor troops in Hunan involved 55 counties and municipalities. There are 10,900 atrocities of which historical records exist. Over 920,000 Hunan people were killed.

Many of the masses visiting the exhibition angrily pointed out: The evidence of Japanese militarist aggression against China cannot be concealed. The erroneous move of the Japanese Education Ministry in distorting history is also intolerable.

Germ Warfare Viewed

OW141309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Bai Xiqing, president of the Chinese Medical Association, reacting to the recent Japanese textbook distortion, today recounted Japanese germ warfare and experimentation in China between 1935 and 1945. A leading Chinese pathologist, Bai Xiqing, who worked as deputy head of public health of the northeast people's government from 1947 to 1954, said the Japanese No. 731 unit conducted bacteriological experiments in Harbin's Pingfang District. When they surrendered on August 15, 1945, the Japanese aggressors demolished a bacteria factory in this district. The escape of plague-infected mice from the factory caused the deaths of more than 40 people.

The Japanese unit employed more than 2,000 people in bacteria research and production. Innocent Chinese civilians were arrested, including pregnant women and infants, for experimental purposes.

The Far East military tribunal in Tokyo found that during the 10-year period, more than 3,000 Chinese, Koreans, and Russians were used by the Japanese unit as experimental subjects. Some received injections of plague, anthrax, cholera and syphilis bacteria, while others were tied and shot with bacteria shells and bullets. Still others were fed poisoned drink and food and some were experimented with frostbites.

Between 1940 and 1944, Bai Xiqing said, Japanese aircraft dropped plague bacteria in Zhejiang, Hebei, Henan, Shanxi, Hunan and Shandong Provinces.

Such horrors cannot be forgotten, Bai Xiqing said. The Japanese people should be told the truth so that they will join hands with the Chinese people in preventing the recurrence of such tragedy, he concluded.

RED CROSS LEADER MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATION

OWO71828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA) -- Yang Chun, vice-president of the Chinese Red Cross Society met here today with a delegation from a committee in commemoration of Japanese, Chinese and Korean laborers who died in building a reservoir situated between Tokyo and Yokohama.

The reservoir, known as Sagami Lake, was built during the Japanese war of aggression against China for providing electric power to its military industry in Yokohama. According to the delegation, Japanese militarists took 289 laborers from China and forced them to do the most difficult and most dangerous work at the construction site. As a result, 28 of them died, together with over 50 Korean and Japanese laborers.

Noriaki Sugimoto, leader of the delegation, told Yang Chun that to cherish friendship between China and Japan, residents around the reservoir have organized a committee in commemoration of the dead. The committee has collected much information about the dead and given considerable publicity. Four ceremonies have been held in commemoration of the dead and a monument built in their honor. The delegation has come to China to collect more information about the dead Chinese laborers, he said.

Noriaki Sugimoto said that the monument stands on a busy highway near the reservoir so that one million visitors can see it every year. "We believe this monument will contribute to the friendship between the people of Japan and China," he said. "However," he continued, "our work is not yet over. We have failed to have the names of the dead Chinese and Korean laborers on the monument owing to the influence of militarist forces and the interference and objection of some people. We will continue our struggle until all their names are put down on the monument."

On behalf of the Chinese Red Cross Society, Yang Chun thanked the Japanese friends for their efforts. "Your struggle is justified and the just cause can never be suppressed. Some people attempt to cover up the Japanese militarists criminal acts of aggression in China, slaughtering Chinese people and persecuting Chinese laborers. But they all never succeed and will inevitably meet with the common opposition from the Japanese and Chinese people," he said.

CONTINUED FIGHTING IN WESTERN KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

OW161425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea have recently kept up their attacks on the Kampuchean resistance forces in western Kampuchea and fired dozens of rocket and mortar shells into Thailand. The NATION REVIEW today reported a Vietnamese attack on a group of Kampuchean villagers near a jungle camp of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann over the weekend. Seven women were killed and many others wounded.

The Thai Supreme Command reported that fighting between Kampuchean resistance forces and the Vietnamese troops escalated along the border area opposite Sisaket Province on August 11. During the clash, a Thai village at Kantharak District of the province was partly damaged when a number of artillery shells were fired by the Vietnamese from the other side of the border. Further south in Prachin Buri Province, over 60 Vietnamese rocket and mortar shells were slammed into three Thai villages the same day. Some houses and crops were destroyed.

A military spokesman said that the fighting and shelling showed that the Vietnamese troops still kept their military hardwares near the Kampuchean-Thai border.

This gives the lie to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's statement that Vietnam wanted to have peace in the area and would withdraw its troops from the Kampuchea-Thai border. Meanwhile, military sources at the border said about 300 soldiers of the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime last week defected to a Sihanoukist force based at Ban Non Chan opposite the Thai district of Aranyaprathet.

THAILAND REJECTS SRV REQUEST FOR PLANE WRECKAGE

OW090728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Bangkok, August 9 (XINHUA) -- Thailand has rejected Vietnam's request to fly back the wreckage of its Soviet-made transport plane which violated the Thai airspace and crash-landed into the Thai border province of Prachin Buri last February, today's NATION REVIEW quoted a spokesman of the Supreme Command of the Royal Thai Armed Forces as saying yesterday.

The spokesman, Lt. Gen. Som Kattaphan, said the Thai Government agreed that the Vietnamese aircraft would be returned to Vietnam and its wreckage had already been moved to U-Taphao in Sattahip to wait for Vietnamese officials to take it back by ship. However, Lt. Gen. Som said, Vietnam wanted its military plane to fly into Thailand to take back the remains of the plane. But "we will not allow another violation of Thai airspace."

The navigator of the Vietnamese plane, Antonov-26, was killed in the crash-landing on Thai soil while 12 other Vietnamese airmen on board were detained by the Thai authorities. The 12 Vietnamese were later set free and returned to their homeland following an apology for the incident by Vietnam.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS THAI WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW130842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary president of the All-China Women's Federation, met this morning with a delegation from the National Council of Women of Thailand led by Khunying Orawan Futrakul, chairman of the council.

Deng Yingchao welcomed this third delegation to China from the Thai women's council saying: "In recent years friendship has grown between the Chinese and Thai women. Our countries are neighbors and have common goals and aspirations. We hope to build a stable and prosperous country and jointly defend the peace in Asia." She said in the present turbulent international situation it is very important to strengthen the unity between the Chinese and Thai peoples, and between the peoples of China and other Southeast Asian countries.

Khunying Orawan Futrakul said the sentiments between the Thai and Chinese women are similar to those of sisters. "The exchanges between us have constantly strengthened and enhanced the friendship between our peoples," she said. She praised the contributions of Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao to development of the friendship between the two countries. "Thai women and all the Thai people have been thinking of you since your visit to our country two years ago," she said.

Deng Yingchao asked the delegation leader, upon her return, to convey her regards to the king, queen, princesses, other leaders and friends of Thailand. Also present at today's meeting were Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and Sudanond Sinthuwanon, wife of the Thai ambassador to China.

BURMESE INFORMATION, CULTURE MINISTER VISITS

Culture Ministry Banquet

OW121746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministry of Culture held a banquet here today in honor of the visiting Burmese cultural delegation headed by U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and culture. Present at the banquet in the Great Hall of the People were Wu Lengxi, Chinese minister of radio and television; Lu Zhixian, Chinese vice-minister of culture; and U Aung Win, Burmese ambassador to China. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

Meeting With Wan Li

OW131246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with a Burmese cultural delegation led by U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister for information and culture. Present were Wu Lengxi, Chinese minister of radio and television; Lu Zhixian, Chinese vice-minister of culture; and U Aung Win, Burmese ambassador to China.

I. 17 Aug 82

E 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Arrival in Xian

BK151238 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] The Burmese cultural delegation headed by Minister for Information and Culture U Aung Kyaw Myint has ended its scheduled tour of Beijing. The delegation left Beijing by air and arrived in Xian this afternoon. Earlier this morning, the Burmese cultural delegation visited the China Central Performing Arts College where responsible officials briefed the Burmese friends on the college's training and instruction programs. The Burmese friends also visited the newly constructed modern theater at the college. Yesterday, the Burmese delegation visited the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs.

BURMESE CULTURAL DANCE TROUPE PAYS VISIT

First Shenyang Performance

BK110045 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Burmese cultural dance troupe, which left Tianjin by rail and arrived in Shenyang on 9 August, staged its first performance at the (Zhonghua) theater in Shenyang last night. More than 1,000 people enthusiastically received the performance. Among those present were Vice Governor of Liaoning Province Zhang Zhiyuan, Vice Mayor of Shenyang (Chuan Yuanshan) and responsible officials concerned from the cultural and fine arts circles. During the intermission, Vice Governor Zhang Zhiyuan and Vice Mayor (Chuan Yuanshan) met troupe leader Lt Col (Thein Sein) and secretary U (Han Win) and had cordial talks with them.

Second Shenyang Performance

BK121400 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The Burmese cultural dance troupe performed for a second time last evening at the (Zhonghua) theater in Shenyang. They were warmly received by an audience of over 2,000 people. The theater was filled with the spirit of Chinese-Burmese kindred friendship. The Karen folk dance performed beautifully by artistes Daw Nu Nu Khin and Daw Nu Nu Sein was a sight to behold. The two programs -- (? Seven Who Regret) and the Nine Jewels dance -- were applauded by the audience. Members of the audience were very excited when Daw Than Than Aye sang two Chinese songs -- Evening at (Shi Chei) Coast and Waves on the (Hong Ko) Lake. The Burmese artists visited the ancient palace museum, the embroidery factory and (Lulin) Palace and viewed the Chinese play "Pearl Lake" in Shenyang.

Arrival in Beijing

BK131304 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The Burmese cultural dance troupe led by Lt Col (Thein Sein) has arrived in Beijing by air from Shenyang this morning after completing a good will tour of Tianjin and Shenyang. In the evening, the Chinese culture ministry hosted a reception in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing to welcome the Burmese cultural dance troupe.

Culture Ministry Reception

BK141414 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] The Chinese Ministry of Culture hosted a reception yesterday evening at the Great Hall of the People to welcome the Burmese cultural dance troupe. The reception was attended by Burmese Ambassador to China U Aung Win and his wife and other Burmese diplomats. Present on the occasion from the Chinese side were Vice Minister of Culture (?He Jingzhi), other responsible officials and members of cultural and art circles in Beijing.

Speaking at the reception, administrator (Ho Tien) of the Chinese dance and music troupe said China and Burma shared common geographical features and had a long history of friendly relations. In the cultural field, there have been close and friendly ties. He said the growing friendship between the two countries contributed to mutual assistance and cooperation between their peoples as well as to stability in Asia and the preservation of world peace. Administrator (Ho Tien) also read three poems from a collection of poems entitled "To Burmese Friends," written by former vice premier Chen Yio. In his return speech, Lt Col (Thein Sein), the leader of the Burmese cultural dance troupe, said: Our delegation brought with it the friendship and love of the people of our country to beautiful and friendly China. We have enjoyed the best arrangements made by our Chinese friends for our accommodation, health and excursions. Our delegation will try to present traditional Burmese songs, dance, music and fine arts for our Chinese friends.

News Article on Troupe

BK140934 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 13 Aug 82

[News Article: "Alluring Dance Movement, Rich Musical Sound and Pure Love"]

[Text] One August evening, as the lights on the streets of Tianjin began to glow while darkness spread across the city, the entrance to the (Tingshin) theater filled with theater-goers who had come to see the premiere performance of the Burmese cultural dance troupe. The audience enthusiastically applauded and welcomed the Burmese artists as soon as the cultural show began. In return, the Burmese artists entertained the audience with a musical number. The members of the audience were greatly pleased and excited by the opening number, which was rendered in traditional Burmese fashion. The Burmese artists are very versatile in their presentation of dance and musical programs. In their repertoire, they brilliantly portray the art of Burmese dance -- both classical and modern. The audience in Tianjin, which numbered over 2,000, was especially interested in a Chinese dance number which they performed on a (?platform). It was popular dance during feudal times. The Burmese artists also performed dance numbers reflecting the new thoughts, such as a musical number which portrayed the lasting unity of the various national groups of Burma. Their rich talent, delicate dance movements and grand costumes and choreography enabled the audience to taste the richness of Burmese art. The Chinese audience enthusiastically applauded the performance of Daw Than Than Aye when she sang the Chinese song "Our (?Pleasant) Life."

Cultural and artistic exchanges between countries promote understanding and friendship among peoples. The current tour of China by the Burmese cultural dance troupe will no doubt contribute to bilateral kindred friendship. May the friendship between Burma and China endure like the Chang Jiang and Irrawaddy.

PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON POLICY, PRC TIES

OW161935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Islamabad, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in a recent interview with the weekly HURMAT in Rawalpindi reaffirmed that the Pakistan Government has persisted in pursuing its policy of peace and friendship with all countries on the principle of equality. He stressed that Pakistan would never yield to any foreign intimidation or threat against the Pakistan state sovereignty and the territorial integrity.

Referring to the problem of Afghanistan, he stressed the need of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and the right of Afghans to choose their own government. He said Pakistan has made an offer of a no-war pact to India and hoped for a relationship with India based on mutual trust and cordiality. Pakistan's close relations with China are of an enduring nature and constitute a cornerstone of Pakistan's foreign policy, he added.

SRI LANKAN JUSTICE MINISTER FETED IN BEIJING

Liu Fuzhi Gives Banquet

OW131830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA) -- Liu Fuzhi, Chinese minister of justice, met and gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening for his counterpart from Sri Lanka Nissanka Parakrama Wijeratne and Mrs. Wijeratne. They exchanged informations about legal work of their respective countries.

Present on the occasion were Zou Yu, Chinese vice-minister of justice, Lin Zhun, vice-president of the Supreme People's Court, C. Mahendran, Sri Lanka ambassador to China, and Mrs. Mahendran. The Sri Lanka minister of justice arrived yesterday on a friendly visit to China.

Meeting With Peng Jong

OW141431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with Nissanka Parakrama Wijeratne, minister of justice from Sri Lanka, and Mrs. Wijeratne. Peng Chong had a cordial and friendly talk with the minister. He hoped that the judicial workers of the two countries would continue to strengthen their contacts. Present at the meeting were Zou Yu, vice-minister of justice, and C. Mahendran, Sri Lanka ambassador to China, and Mrs. Mahendran.

WEST EUROPE ECONOMIC PROSPECTS SAID DIM

OW122030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA correspondent) -- The lingering economic recession in West European nations has entered its third year with no apparent pick-up signs and the future is still shrouded in uncertainty. Industrial production in the EEC nations continued its downward trend or stood at a standstill in the first half of this year after a 2.5 percent drop last year. Although there was a recovery in some countries, it appeared weak and unstable.

In Britain, there has been a slight rise in the industrial production index since last March as a result of greater North Sea oil production. But for most industrial sectors, the recession persists. The confederation of British Industry, in a recent survey, indicated that 50 percent of the 1,657 corporations under survey did not get enough orders and one third of these corporations were going to cut down their investments in machinery and equipment. The lingering recession has seriously eroded the conviction in business and industrial circles.

In West Germany, a total of 5,676 business bankruptcies were reported in the first half of this year, an increase of 50 percent over the same period of last year. The West German Government predicts a real one percent economic growth for this year but the figure is described as "too optimistic" by economic experts. In their view, West German economy will not improve this year and there will be more bankruptcies. The French journal NOUVEAU carried on August 6 an article by its Bonn correspondent saying that a total of 14,000 to 16,000 enterprises in that country would have to submit their balance sheets to the court and serious bankruptcies have come to pass one on top of the other.

In France, there had been a pick-up last winter as a result of the government's stimulative policies which differ from those adopted in Britain and the United States. The French Government hoped for a 3.3 percent economic growth this year. But, faced with a 13.3 percent rise of consumer prices in the first half of this year, the French Government was compelled to announce a four-month freeze on wages and prices in mid-June. This move may slow inflation down to about 11 percent this year, but the cost will involve the disappearance of the already waning recovery.

Elsewhere in Europe, the same picture is true of Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium.

The economic recession and massive bankruptcies have rendered unemployment more serious. The unemployment rate in the 10 EEC nations jumped to 9.1 percent last June from 7.4 percent in the same month of last year. The number of jobless increased, from 8.5 million to 10.37 million, an increase of 22 percent within one year. In Britain, the number of jobless remains at the level of three million since the beginning of this year. In West Germany, the number of unemployed rose to 1.65 million last June from 1.125 million a year ago, showing a 46 percent increase within one year. Head of the Federal Labor Office predicted recently that the number of jobless in the country will top the two million mark in winter.

Many factors combine to make the current recession last this long. First, the high interest-rate policy of the West European nations has affected the fixed capital investment in enterprises and impeded recovery; second, domestic demands are not strong; and third, a shrinking international market limits exports. Statistics show that external trade accounts for some 20 percent in the EEC nations GNP, and therefore has a great bearing on their economic development.

Last year, Western Europe had a trade deficit of 13 billion U.S. dollars against the United States and 10.3 billion dollars against Japan. Tightly squeezed between the United States and Japan, Western Europe also encounters more and more barriers in its trade with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and the developing countries. All this defies an easy solution in the near future.

Late last year, six economists contributing to the U.S. weekly TIME predicted a pick-up in the second half of this year for Europe. But, when they met again in London last July, they had to agree that their hope had ended up in smoke. They pointed out that in the latter half of this year, the economic growth in Western Europe will slow down further and unemployment will continue to mount.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS NOTED FRENCH AGRONOMIST

OW151732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 15 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission Zhang Jingfu met here today with Professor Rene Dumond, a well-known French agronomist. They had a cordial discussion on the development of China's agriculture. Present was Zhang Zhixiang, vice-president of the Association for International Understanding of China.

LIBYA'S AT-TALHI BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 16 AUG

Greeted by Zhao Ziyang

OW161430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government held a ceremony here late this afternoon to welcome Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, who is on an official visit to China. The ceremony took place at the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People.

Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the ceremony. When At-Talhi came to the plaza, Zhao greeted him with a warm handshake. The ceremony began with the military band playing the national anthems of Libya and China. Accompanied by Zhao Ziyang, At-Talhi reviewed a guard of honor made up of men from the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Attending the welcoming ceremony were Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Yang Bo, minister of light industry; Li Qing, minister of communications; Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; He Ying, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Abdallah A. al-Harari, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Beijing.

At-Talhi and other distinguished Libyan guests arrived this afternoon at the invitation of the Chinese Government. They were greeted at the airport by Vice-Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan.

Zhao Hosts Banquet

OW161714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening for Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and his party.

Zhao Ziyang praised the Libyan people for their achievements made under the leadership of Colonel Mu'ammara al-Qadhafi in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, developing the national economy and raising their cultural level and living standard. He also admired Libya's policy of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, and nonalignment, its support of the Palestinian and Arab people in their struggle to fight against Israeli aggression and recover their national rights, and its support of the cause of the people of southern Africa for liberation.

The premier said: "The Chinese Government and people treasure the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries, and sincerely hope to see the furtherance of such relations." He said he believed At-Talhi's visit would contribute to the nation's friendship and cooperation.

Speaking on the Middle East situation, he said: "The Chinese Government and people strongly denounce Israel for trampling on the principles of international law and disregarding United Nations resolutions. The Israelis have launched an inhuman war against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. We resolutely support the Lebanese and Palestinian armed forces and peoples in their just struggle against Israeli aggression.

"The Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East issue. Owing to Israel aggression and the contention between the two superpowers, the question cannot be solved over a long time.

The Chinese Government maintains that Israel must withdraw from Arab territories, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and the national rights of the Palestinian people must be restored, including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to establish a state. Although the Palestinian resistance movement has suffered heavy blows and loss in life, the cause of struggle of the Palestinian people is just and invincible. We are convinced that with the sympathy and support of the world's people, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, united and helping one another in the fight against the common enemy, will eventually realize their lofty national goal. The Middle East issue will be completely and justly solved on the basis of respect for the national rights of the Palestinian people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all Arab countries," he said.

In his speech, At-Talhi condemned Israeli Zionism for its barbarous invasion of Lebanon with the support of the United States. He said that such aggression reflected the U.S. attempt to force the Arab nations to bend and surrender, and to push its hegemonist ambition in this region.

At-Talhi said: "Offering money and weapons, the U.S. has created in Israel an entity for sabotage and massacre in Palestine and Lebanon with the aim of paving the way for the creation of more entities in other regions in similar fashion. However, no matter how cunning the imperialists' tricks and how advanced their weapons, we firmly believe victory belongs to the people."

He said: "Libya attaches great importance to united actions among Third-World countries. We are sure that their political, economic and social aspirations depend on their cooperation and coordination to a great extent. Only by close cooperation and effective coordination can they overcome the obstacles in international relations."

He praised China for its resolute stand of support for the struggle of the peoples of all countries. "We admire your stand on Palestine, the principal issue for the Arab world. Your stand is based on nonrecognition of the consequences of plunder, and the effective support to the Palestinian people for the recovery of their territory and the establishment of their own state," he said.

Speaking of relations between Libya and China, he said, after the revolution, Libya established direct links with China aiming at establishing, strengthening and developing cooperation.

Present at the banquet were State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua, Minister of Light Industry Yang Bo, Minister of Communications Li Qing, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan, and leading members of other government departments, the Headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the China Islamic Association. Also present was Abdallah A. al-Harari, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in Beijing.

Prior to the banquet, Premier Zhao Ziyang had a friendly chat with At-Talhi and his party.

Lays Wreath at Monument

OW170246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 17 (XINHUA) -- Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, and his party placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes on Tiananmen Square this morning in the company of Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs. The wreath carried a ribbon which read "to the heroes and martyrs of the Chinese people who gave their lives for freedom, socialism and progress."

ISRAELI-LEBANESE EVACUATION ACCORD SAID NEAR

OW161654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- U.S. special envoy Philip Habib returned to Lebanon from Israel today hopeful of an agreement in a couple of days to evacuate Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut, according to reports reaching here today. Lebanese leaders were optimistic that the said final agreement would be concluded before the end of the week and the Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas would start leaving west Beirut next Saturday, one report said.

Quoting Lebanon's state and privately owned radios, the report said Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq Al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus were in conference in the hilltop presidential palace not far from Beirut, waiting for Habib to join them and convey the Israeli position.

Habib had two rounds of talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Jerusalem yesterday in an atmosphere of "cautious optimism". Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir were also present at the meetings. Meanwhile, the Israeli Cabinet had a three-hour meeting Sunday. It agreed on Lebanon's demand that the PLO guerrillas be evacuated simultaneously with the deployment of an American, French and Italian peacekeeping force in west Beirut, the reports said.

Israel also dropped its objection to the arrival of an advance French unit from the multinational force to be stationed in west Beirut on the day when the PLO begins leaving the city. The Israeli Cabinet dropped another previous demand that a list containing the names of all PLO guerrilla evacuees be handed to Israel in advance.

Israel radio said the Israeli Government had agreed to accept written pledges from the United States, France and Italy to withdraw their troops if the guerrillas refuse to move. But an Israeli Cabinet statement said an Israeli pilot captured by the PLO and the bodies of nine missing Israeli soldiers must be handed over to the International Red Cross before the PLO evacuates, one report said.

Another report, quoting radio Beirut today, said that the PLO and International Red Cross representatives made contact yesterday about freeing the captured Israeli pilot and returning the remains of the nine Israelis. The report quoted an Israeli Government spokesman as saying yesterday that the return of pilot Aharon Ahiar and the remains of the nine missing soldiers would be a mandatory component of any Beirut settlement. It is also reported that Syria has agreed to evacuate its forces from Beirut to east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley simultaneously with the PLO's departure, and Israel has agreed to pull out its checkpoints from the Beirut-Damascus Highway.

EGYPT AGREES TO ACCEPT WOUNDED PALESTINIANS

OW162004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1939 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Egypt is ready to accept wounded Palestinians who are in need of major surgery, announced Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today, according to a MENA report. 'Ali added that the PLO called on Egypt to treat wounded Palestinians at Egypt's civilian and military hospitals and that Egypt has informed the PLO of its readiness to send a high level medical mission to Beirut to treat the injured.

During his meeting with the PLO delegation here today, 'Ali also affirmed that Egypt could not receive any Palestinian militants other than within the framework of a just and overall solution for the Palestinian cause affirming the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their right to self-determination.

MENA also reported Egypt has informed the United States that it would not think of resuming the autonomy negotiations before Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

The Egyptian position in this regard was disclosed by Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali during his meeting yesterday with American Charge d'Affaires Henry Brecht. 'Ali said: "The negotiations cannot be resumed in the same way they were conducted in the past because Israel is emptying the Camp David agreements of their content by means of its interpretations.

"What we need is a clear definition of the meaning and arrangements of the transitional period" during which the Palestinians will be allowed to rule themselves, 'Ali added.

AFP: AFRICAN STUDENTS END EMBASSY OCCUPATION

OW161248 Hong Kong AFP in English 1238 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 16 (AFP) -- A group of Central African students today evacuated their country's embassy here, which they have been occupying for almost a week, one of them announced. However, the four Central Africans who are protesting against their government's non-payment of their scholarships, said that if they had not had a favourable reply from Bangui by next Monday, they would occupy the embassy again.

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES ZAMBIA FOR ZIMBABWE

OW142108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Lusaka, August 14 (XINHUA) -- Zambian President Kaunda said Friday that China and Zambia had been cooperating successfully in political and economic fields as well as in defence and security affairs. He hosted a dinner for the visiting Chinese military goodwill delegation at the state house yesterday.

Xu Xin, head of the delegation and assistant to the chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, spoke highly of Zambia's "great contributions" to the national liberation struggles in southern Africa. After its arrival on August 9, the delegation was received by Alexander Grey Zulu, secretary of state for defence and security and government ministers. It visited military establishments in the country. The delegation left here for Zimbabwe this afternoon.

ULANHU MEETS, FETES SUDANESE ASSEMBLY GROUP

OW161620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening for a delegation from the Sudanese National People's Assembly led by Deputy Speaker Luigi Adok. Vice-Chairman Ulanhu of the N.P.C. Standing Committee presided. Prior to the banquet, he met with the guests. Ulanhu praised the Sudanese people as a heroic people daring to fight for their independence against great odds.

He said he appreciated the policy of nonalignment pursued by the Sudanese Government and its just stand in international affairs.

Referring to the Middle-East issue, Vice-Chairman Ulanhu said: "It was with U.S. abetment and support that Israel started the latest savage war of aggression against Lebanon. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the Israeli acts of aggression and expansion and the U.S. support to Israel. Israel must immediately stop its aggression against Lebanon and withdraw unconditionally all its troops from Lebanon in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council."

He said: "We shall, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. We firmly believe that so long as the Arab countries uphold unity in their struggle against the common enemy, final victory will belong to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples."

Ulanhu said, although China and the Sudan are separated by mountains and oceans, ties of friendship have closely linked the two peoples together. He was convinced the visit of the delegation would make new contributions to strengthening the friendship between the People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the National Peoples Congress of the People's Republic of China, and to enhancing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Deputy Speaker Adok praised the friendship between the Chinese and Sudanese people and the cooperation between the two countries. He said: "Sudan and China belong to the Third World, and they have identical or similar views on many problems facing the world today. We together stand against imperialism, colonialism and the hegemony of the super-powers, and both of us call on the Third World to unite the rank and file to preserve our solidarity and beware of deceptive policies dividing and weakening this solidarity."

Sudanese Ambassador to China Muhammad Hamad M. Matar was present at the banquet. Present also were Lo Qingchang, member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Shi Lin, deputy to the N.P.C., Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Qian Qishen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Song Hanyi, Chinese ambassador to the Sudan. The delegation arrived here this afternoon on an 8-day visit at the invitation of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

REGULATIONS ON ENTERPRISE REGISTRATION ADOPTED

OW170025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0136 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Aug (XINHUA) -- A recent State Council regular meeting discussed and adopted the "Regulations on Registration and Administration of Industrial and Commercial Enterprises." In promulgating the regulations, the State Council issued a circular to various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's governments, the ministries and commissions of the State Council and various departments directly under it.

The circular says: The registration and administration of industrial and commercial enterprises are an important measure for administrative control over such enterprises. These regulations will play an important role in implementing the principle of planned economy being the leading factor and regulation by the market being a supplementary one, ensuring the lawful operation of enterprises, banning illegal activities, maintaining socialist economic order and promoting socialist construction. It is hoped that people's governments at all levels will pay attention to this work and strengthen their leadership over it. All departments concerned should actively coordinate with industrial and commercial administration departments in doing a good job in enterprise registration and administration. Through enterprise registration, industrial and commercial administration departments should institute a system of comprehensive files on the registration of industrial and commercial enterprises in order to provide relevant accurate data and other reference material for socialist economic construction and to effectively supervise the management and production of various enterprises.

The "Regulations on Registration and Administration of Industrial and Commercial Enterprises" reads in full as follows: (adopted by the State Council regular meeting on 7 July 1982)

Article 1

In order to strengthen the administration of industrial and commercial enterprises, ensure the lawful operation of such enterprises, maintain socialist economic order and promote socialist economic construction, these regulations are hereby laid down.

Article 2

All the following production and management units of industry, communications and transportation, construction industry, commerce, foreign trade, catering trade, service trades, tourist trade, handicrafts and repair trades (hereinafter all referred to as industrial and commercial enterprises) shall be registered in accordance with these regulations:

1. state-operated industrial and commercial enterprises;
2. cooperative and other collectively owned industrial and commercial enterprises;
3. integrated or cooperative industrial and commercial enterprises; and
4. industrial and commercial enterprises under the railway, civil aviation, and posts and telecommunications departments as well as under other public utilities units.

Other industrial and commercial enterprises deemed necessary by the people's government of a province, an autonomous region or a municipality directly under the central government to be registered.

Article 3

The competent authorities for the registration of industrial and commercial enterprises are the state industrial and commercial administration bureau at the central level as well as the industrial and commercial administration bureaus of the provinces, autonomous regions of municipalities directly under the central government and the municipal and county industrial and commercial administration bureaus at the local levels.

All industrial and commercial enterprises, except national companies, shall register with the industrial and commercial administration bureaus of the municipalities or counties where they are located.

Article 4

Industrial and commercial enterprises applying for registration should be units that directly engage in production or business and do business accounting independently. Industrial and commercial enterprise branches that do not do business accounting independently shall be registered under their parent enterprises.

Article 5

The main items industrial and commercial enterprises shall register are: the name and address of the enterprise, the names of its responsible persons, the date preparations for construction will begin or the date it will open for business, its economic nature, the scope of its production or business, the mode of its production or business, its total capital and the number of workers and staff members or the number of personnel engaged in business.

Article 6

An industrial or commercial enterprise is allowed to be registered under only one name and to use that name only. No industrial or commercial enterprise is allowed to use the same name as has already been registered for another enterprise of the same trade in the same municipality or county.

Article 7

Industrial and commercial enterprises that need to carry out capital construction before starting production or business should register with municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureaus to make preparations for their construction within 30 days after their construction projects are approved. After completing their construction projects, industrial and commercial enterprises should register with municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureaus for starting production or business 30 days before they do so.

Article 8

Industrial and commercial enterprises with no need for capital construction before starting production or business need not register to make construction preparations but should do so directly before starting production or business. Industrial and commercial enterprises shall register with municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureaus within 30 days after they are approved to start production or business.

Article 9

In applying for permission for construction or for registration to start production or business, industrial and commercial enterprises shall submit copies of the following documents in light of the examination and approval procedures concerning the opening of industrial and commercial enterprises as prescribed by the state and in accordance with relevant regulations and individual cases: 1) the reports on the opening of an enterprise and the competent authorities' documents of approval; 2) the documents of approval by a planning department or people's government above the county level; and 3) other relevant documents.

In applying for construction or for registration to start production or business, foreign trade enterprises, integrated and cooperative industrial and commercial enterprises and those operated by cooperatives or owned by collectives shall also submit their enterprise rules in addition to the copies of the documents as prescribed in this article.

Article 10

In handling an application from an industrial or commercial enterprise for registering itself to prepare for its establishment or to open for business, the municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureau should check and approve such application, and issue a permit for preparing for its establishment or a license to open for business, after the bureau has examined the application and believes that such application accords with the present regulations. With such a permit or license, the industrial or commercial enterprise may go to the bank to open an account and engage in various activities to prepare for its establishment or carry out production or other business activities.

Without the proper approval for registration, no industrial or commercial enterprise is allowed to make preparations for its establishment or to open for business, nor is it permitted to make an official seal, sign contracts, register its trademark or advertise. The bank will refuse to open accounts to serve such enterprises.

Article 11

In changing the name, the economic nature and the scope and mode of production or business, an industrial or commercial enterprise should contact the municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureau within 30 days following the approval of such changes to go through the procedure of making the due changes in its registration according to the related regulations. Written reports must be submitted to the municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureau at the end of each year on other changes in registration.

Article 12

When an industrial or commercial enterprise goes out of business, it must contact the municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureau within 30 days following the approval for such business closure in order to go through the procedure of deregistration and return its business license according to the related regulations. Any industrial or commercial enterprise which suspends production or operation for more than one year will be regarded as one which has closed. It must contact the municipal or county industrial and commercial administration bureau to go through the procedure of deregistration and turn in its business license.

Article 13

When industrial or commercial enterprises merge, separate, change trades or move to other locations, they should take action within a period of 30 days following the approval of such a change and go through the procedure of either registering themselves to open for business, changing registration or deregistering for business closure as the particular situation warrants.

Article 14

In applying for registration, an industrial or commercial enterprise should pay a registration fee. The amount of the registration fee is to be determined by the State General Administration of Industry and Commerce.

Article 15

In handling the applications for registration from an industrial or commercial enterprise, the industrial and commercial administration bureaus at all levels must take action promptly if they have examined the applications and believe that they tally with the related provisions of the present regulations. Under no circumstances should they delay their action without a good reason.

Article 16

An industrial and commercial administration bureau should set up a file for the registration of enterprises and handle such file as a professional file. This file shall contain all registration materials and other data with regard to industrial and commercial enterprises.

Article 17

Industrial and commercial enterprises must engage in production or do business as shown in the registration on the basis of state policy and the state laws and regulations. The industrial and commercial administration bureaus at all levels are authorized to supervise and check up on the industrial and commercial enterprises within their own jurisdiction. The industrial and commercial enterprises should also make the documents, account books, statistical tables and reports and other related reference materials available for checking as required.

Article 18

As each different situation warrants, the industrial and commercial administration bureaus should take disciplinary action against an industrial or commercial enterprise by conducting criticism and education, and, in serious cases, by issuing warnings, imposing fines, notifying the bank to freeze the deposits of the enterprise or close its account, ordering it to close down or suspend business, revoking its permit to prepare for its establishment or revoke its business license, if it violates the present regulations in one of the following conditions: 1) makes preparations for its establishment without the proper authorization or registration; 2) carries out production or does business outside the range of those registered or approved, turns a deaf ear to advice or refuses to make corrections before the prescribed deadline; 3) withholds the truth and resorts to deception in the course of registration; 4) forges, alters or transfers a permit to make preparations for its establishment or forges, alters or transfers a business license.

For those industrial or commercial enterprises which make use of their business licenses ostensibly to do legitimate business, but actually engage in illegal businesses, the profits from their illegal practices should be confiscated.

Article 19

The measures for the registration and administration of those enterprises with joint Chinese and foreign investments and the permanent representative organs of the foreign enterprises stationed in China are to be carried out according to the regulations concerned.

The measures for the registration and administration of the foreign enterprises in the People's Republic of China are to be carried out in accordance with the regulations concerned.

Article 20

The measures for the registration and administration of individually operated business establishments are to be carried out according to the regulations concerned.

Article 21

The detailed measures for the implementation of the present regulations will be worked out by the State General Administration of Industry and Commerce.

Article 22

The present regulations come into force on the date of their promulgation. The "Measures for the Registration and Administration of Industrial and Commercial Enterprises on a Trial Basis" promulgated by the State Council on 30 December 1962 are declared null and void on the same day.

MAO'S LETTERS TO FRIENDS, RELATIVES PUBLISHED

OW161556 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0221 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Aug (XINHUA) -- Comrade Mao Zedong's five letters to his relatives and friends (written between May 1950 and June 1957).

Letter to Mao Yimin (footnote 1) (dated 8 May 1950):

Comrade Yimin: Your 3 January letter has been received. Thank you for your kindness and for telling me in detail about the situation in our home village. The poor people in the village live a hard life and the families of revolutionary martyrs live an even harder life. They must bear it at this time. After the land reform, things will improve somewhat. Then, the people's government will be able to give some aid to the people, such as providing loans for them. By that time the people will be able to gradually improve their livelihood.

Care for the families of revolutionary martyrs is a nationwide concern. There are millions of families of revolutionary martyrs throughout the country. Of course, it is inconvenient for the government to give special care to the families of revolutionary martyrs in only a few localities. However, the local government should give consideration to the people with the greatest difficulties when reducing rent on land and carrying out land reform and when the new crop is still in the blade and the old one has been consumed.

It is very good that you work in the home village. Thus, you can write to me often and tell me about the situation there.

Please give my best regards to the comrades in the village. I hope they will work hard and progress.

This is my reply to your letter. I wish you good health.

Mao Zedong, 8 May 1950

Letter to Wen Nansong (dated 12 May 1950):

Cousin Nansong: Your letter has been received. Thank you for your kindness. Brother Yunchang (footnote 2) wrote me several letters and I sent him a reply which was mailed to the address in Baibangkou, Nanxian County. I do not know if he has received the letter. It is improper for me to recommend brother Yunchang for a job. He should acquit himself well among the people to win their trust. Then, he will have an opportunity to participate in work. Are our 10th and 17th elder brothers still alive? I am greatly relieved to learn that our 11th elder brother is still alive and healthy. He has written to me and I have sent him a letter in reply. I do not know if he has received the letter. In your letter you said that there was a food shortage in the village, but the government refused to provide food grain. How are things now? Is there still a food shortage? Has the government done anything about it? Please write to me and tell me in detail about the situation.

This is my reply to your letter. I wish you well.

Mao Zedong, 12 May 1950

Letter to Li Shuqing (footnote 3) (dated 16 October 1952):

Mr Shuqing: Your letter has been received. I am delighted that you told me about the situation in the home village. I am willing to collect information on local matters for reference only; I am unwilling to directly handle general local matters and should not do so. Otherwise, it would be inconvenient for local party and government organizations to handle matters. I hope you will excuse me. I avail myself of this opportunity to extend my respects to you.

Mao Zedong, 16 October 1952

Letter to the Shicheng village party branch and government (dated 29 April 1954):

Comrades of the Shicheng village party branch and government: Comrade Mao Yueqiu (footnote 4) brought me your report when he came to Beijing. Many thanks.

The Wen family of Tangjiatuo are my relatives. In the past several years, they visited me often in Beijing. Since their return to Tangjiatuo, some of them have become arrogant and not very cooperative with the government. This is wrong. Any member of the Wen family, like others in the village, should obey the leadership of the party and the government, farm diligently, and abide by the law and should not be treated differently. Please do not hesitate to subject them to discipline just because they are my relations. My attitude is:

1. I love them because they are working people and my relatives.
2. Because I love them, I hope they progress, farm diligently, abide by the law and participate in the mutual aid cooperative organization like everyone else. They should not enjoy any special privileges. They should be criticized if they show backward behavior. Do not hesitate to criticize their shortcomings and mistakes just because they are my relatives.

Enclosed is a letter from Comrade Wen Bingzhang (footnote 5) for your perusal. I agree with Comrade Wen Bingzhang. Please handle what he mentioned. Also, please let those in Tangjiatuo read my letter and Wen Bingzhang's letter, and help them correct their shortcomings and mistakes. I believe that as long as you and I assume a correct attitude and as long as they do not stubbornly adhere to their opinions, they can correct their shortcomings and mistakes and progress.

With comradely regards,

Mao Zedong, 29 April 1954

Letter to Sun Peijun (footnote 6) (dated 8 June 1957):

Comrade Peijun: Your 16 May letter was received. I am glad that you have graduated from junior middle school. It is inappropriate for me to write to the school regarding your admission. The school should decide whether you passed the examination and have been selected. If you are not admitted to the school of higher grade, you may review your lessons at home. Enclosed is 300 yuan for your mother. I will send you more money later. Do not worry.

Mao Zedong, 8 June 1957

Footnotes:

1. Mao Yimin, a native of Shaoshan in Xiangtan, Hunan, joined the CPC in 1938, worked for the Shaoshan District CPC Committee before liberation and worked for the Huanglong District CPC Committee of Xiangtan County in the early years after liberation. He died in 1968.
2. Yunchang was Mao Zedong's cousin Wen Yunchang, a native of Xiangxiang, Hunan. He died in 1961.
3. Li Shuqing, a native of Shaoshan in Xiangtan, Hunan, was a teacher. When Mao Zedong was young, he often asked Li for advice. Li died in 1957.
4. Mao Yueqiu, a native of Shaoshan in Xiangtan, Hunan, joined the CPC in 1925 and once served as secretary of the Shaoshan party branch. After liberation, he worked as a receptionist at Mao Zedong's old residence and died in 1957.
5. Wen Bingzhang, a native of Xiangxiang, Hunan, and Mao Zedong's second cousin, was dead.
6. Sun Peijun, a native of Changsha, Hunan, is Chen Yuying's daughter. From early 1927 to 1930, Chen Yuying accompanied and took care of Yang Kaihui. [(Originally published in issue No 16, 1982, of the HONGQI journal)]

HONGQI Commentary

OW161522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, August 16 (XINHUA) -- Five letters written by late Chairman Mao Zedong to his relatives from 1950 to 1957 are carried in the bimonthly RED FLAG (HONGQI) published today. In these letters, Mao Zedong emphasized that he could not take advantage of his power to seek private gain and preference for his relatives and hometown.

The journal issued a commentary on the letters entitled "Properly Using Power Entrusted by the People."

The commentary says: "These letters raise a serious question: How should the cadres of the party in power use the power the people entrusted to them properly; should they seek private gain for themselves or a few people, or work for the interests of the masses of the people? An important matter is how to treat their relatives."

The commentary says that the principles expounded in Mao Zedong's five letters can be summarized into the following three points:

1. Mao Zedong was very glad to hear from his relatives and friends about his "hometown situation." He hoped that they would always write to him, telling him such news. Mao Zedong politely declined their request that he throw in a word or two about his hometown so as directly to help solve some problems. He said that he would not, and indeed should not, directly handle local problems of a general nature because that would embarrass the local party committee and government.

2. To those relatives and friends who asked for help in finding jobs or admission to school, Mao Zedong wrote politely declining, and furthermore tried to educate them patiently.

3. He advised the party branch and government of Shicheng township to supervise and educate his relatives and "not to feel awkward or balk at criticizing their shortcomings, mistakes and backwardness because they are my relatives." He said that he hoped his relatives would be treated exactly the same as the masses and would not be given any preference.

The commentary says: "Not using one's office to seek personal gain for his relatives and friends is a principle determined by the nature of our party. Ours is a political party of the proletariat, which seeks the interests of the majority of the people. Every party member, especially every cadre, has the duty of serving the people whole-heartedly, and no privileges."

The commentary says, because the party style of work suffered serious damage at the hands of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliquest during the decade of turmoil, their pernicious influence has not yet been totally eliminated. Some cadres have taken advantage of their position and power to solve the problems of school enrollment or employment for their relatives or friends. It criticizes such practices and says that these people should learn something from Mao Zedong's letters.

The commentary says Mao Zedong set strict demands on his relatives and friends and asked them not to seek privileges. So did many other veteran proletarian revolutionaries like Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De and the majority of the thousands upon thousands of high and middle ranking officials and grassroots cadres. Thus they won the trust and admiration of the people.

SHANDONG URGES IMPROVEMENT OF WHEAT SOWING

SK090824 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] According to our sources, Shandong Province recently sponsored a forum in Jinan Municipality on wheat production to analyze the wheat production situation this year, to sum up lessons and experience gained in adopting technical measures and conducting field management and to discuss ways to do a good job in carrying out autumn sowing this year.

Despite the sustained drought and heat this year which have caused production losses on a fairly large scale, the province has still reaped a rather good wheat harvest thanks to vigorous efforts exerted by the party committees and the people's governments at all levels and by the broad masses of cadres and the people, the wheat output is much better than we had expected.

Of 123 counties, municipalities and prefectures in the province, over 40 percent scored an output increase over the 1981 figure. There are over a dozen counties which have scored over a 30-million-jin increase and over 20 counties which have scored over a 100-jin increase in their per-mu-field figures. Pingyuan, Binxian and Gaotang Counties have scored a remarkable increase.

In addition to the fundamental reason why our province has reaped such a good wheat harvest this year -- the party's leadership, line, principles and policies have brought into play the enthusiasm of cadres and the masses --there are also the following experiences gained in the production itself:

1. Sustained efforts have been made to launch a struggle against the drought and tap water sources and dams to expand irrigated acreage and improve irrigation efficiency.
2. Efforts have been made to increase fertilizer volume and improve fertilizer application methods to improve efficiency.
3. Efforts have been made to make rational arrangements for wheat strains suitable to specific areas to improve strain efficiency.
4. Efforts have been made to carry out deep plowing and careful harrowing to conserve fertilizer.
5. Efforts have been made to strengthen technical guidance and upgrade the standard of scientific field management.

The forum noted: Although our province has accumulated abundant experience in wheat production, there are still some problems. Although our failure to fulfill the summer grain production plan this year was caused by the drought and natural disasters, problems such as the excess reduction of planted area, extremely late wheat sowing -- after the cold dew period -- which accounted for a third of the total wheat planted area, and improper field management for late wheat seedling growth all adversely affected wheat output.

By drawing lessons from such problems, the forum emphatically discussed ways to improve wheat production technology and field management to strive to perfect autumn wheat sowing this year.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI JOURNALISM SOCIETY -- A meeting was held in Shanghai on 9 August to officially announce the inauguration of the Shanghai Journalism Society and the reactivation of the Shanghai Journalists Association. Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and director of its propaganda department, addressed the meeting. He urged the journalists to uphold the party's spirit in journalism and actively publicize the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The meeting adopted the charter of the society and elected its leading body. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Aug 82 OW]

GUANGDONG GOVERNOR ON DEVELOPING FOREIGN TRADE

OW122144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0240 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Guangdong, 12 Aug (XINHUA) -- Governor Liu Tianfu of Guangdong recently told a XINHUA reporter that full use must continue to be made of Guangdong's favorable conditions to vigorously develop activities in foreign trade such as the processing and assembling of products with materials, semifinished products or specifications provided by foreign businessmen.

Governor Liu Tianfu made this remark when he answered the reporter's questions on foreign trade activities in Guangdong. He said: Our open-door policy in economic affairs is firm. We will not change this policy. We will exert even greater efforts in developing various activities in foreign trade such as the processing and assembling of products with materials, semifinished products or specifications provided by foreign businessmen because there are many favorable conditions in Guangdong in this regard.

Reviewing the past achievements, Governor Liu Tianfu said: Since the implementation of the special policy and the flexible measures in Guangdong in 1979, rapid developments have been made in the processing and assembling of products with materials, semifinished products or specifications provided by foreign businessmen. Currently, more than 60 counties and municipalities have carried out work in this connection and signed over 13,000 contracts; over 8,000 have been executed. Some of them involve the processing and assembling of products from materials provided from abroad in light industry and in textiles, electronics, machine-building and construction materials fields. Our experience in the past 3 years indicates that the situation in developing such activities in foreign trade is fine. We are able to fulfill almost all the contracts on time. Both we and the foreign businessmen have reaped benefits.

Governor Liu Tianfu said in conclusion: At present, we must do a good job in summing up our experience in this regard, firmly adhere to our policy, abide by the contracts, keep our word and eliminate apprehension among Hong Kong and foreign businessmen. At the same time, we must also strengthen our management and do an even better and faster job in processing and assembling products from materials provided from abroad.

GUANGXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

HK160432 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] A Guangxi regional conference on higher education was held in Nanning 7-13 August. The main topic for discussion at the conference was to study the problems of teaching work, the training of teachers, the school mood and so on. Liu Yisheng, standing committee member of the autonomous regional party committee, attended the meeting. Xiao Han, autonomous regional party committee secretary, also attended the meeting and made a speech. On the basis of affirming the achievements in higher education in the autonomous region, the conference pointed out: We must continue to strengthen the leadership over teaching work in the new period, solve problems in a comprehensive way and firmly grasp the weak links and create conditions for raising teaching quality. Colleges and institutes that have established the grasping of teaching systems and measures should maintain and improve them. It is imperative to strengthen the management of education and teaching and research sections. It is also essential to conscientiously analyze the quality of learning from the students of 1977 and 1978, and improving teaching methods. The conference demanded that the institutions of higher learning grasp the major contradictions and strengthen the building of the teacher ranks, particularly the training of young and middle-aged teachers. We must adopt various measures to help them improve the level of their professional work. At the same time, we must do well in assessing the teachers, and establishing professional work records of teachers.

The conference reviewed the work situation in spiritual civilization activities carried out in the colleges and universities of the autonomous region in the past few years and especially this year, and studied the characteristics of the colleges and universities in the new period, and held that it is imperative to establish a fine school mood. The conference demanded that all colleges and universities put education in communist ideology first. The party and administrative leaders should set an example for the masses and the party and youth league members should play a leading and model role. We must carry out in various ways ideological education for the students in ardently loving the party, their motherland and socialism, and help them draw clear distinctions concerning cardinal issues of right and wrong, resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology, combat the trend of bourgeois liberalization and gradually acquire a communist world outlook. We must enable the students to conscientiously undertake the historical task of building the four modernizations and vitalizing China, and let communist ideology be the essential feature of the university students of this generation.

HENAN SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK150311 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The 17th meeting of the 5th Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which opened on 14 August, decided that the 5th session of the 5th provincial people's congress will open in Zhengzhou on 20 August. Committee Vice Chairman Yu Yichuan presided at the meeting.

The main purpose of the meeting is to prepare for the forthcoming people's congress session. On the agenda are: 1) To discuss and approve the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee to be submitted at the provincial people's congress session; 2) To discuss and approve the draft name lists for the session presidium and secretary general, the credentials committee, and the bills examination committee; 4) To deal with appointments and dismissals. The meeting held group discussions in the afternoon.

HENAN MEETING ON INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS

HK140438 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Summary] The Henan Provincial Economics Committee recently convened, with the approval of the provincial government, a conference on industry and communications to look into measures for further strengthening leadership, correcting the ideology in industrial production, straightening out the enterprises, striving to improve economic returns and fulfilling the state plans. Over 200 concerned persons from all parts of the province attended.

"Generally speaking the province's industrial situation was good in the first half of the year. Total value of industrial output represented 49.3 percent of the year's plan and was 12.7 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Labor productivity rose by 7.3 percent. Revenue from sales rose by 13.5 percent and profit by 12.7 percent. Economic returns have improved all the more in enterprises that have been straightened out.

"However, the conference pointed out, we must not overestimate our success in correcting the guiding ideology for industrial production and straightening out the enterprises. We still lag very far behind certain progressive units throughout the country. The development of our work is very uneven. There are many problems that need solving."

Li Qingwei, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, delivered a summation. He pointed out: "The most important thing in straightening out the enterprises is to overcome weaknesses in leadership.

The leaders at all levels must be resolved to solve the main problems and sharp contradictions in the enterprises. First, it is necessary to solve the problems of the leadership groups' second, we must solve the problem of labor organization; third, it is necessary to learn from the experiences of the capital iron and steel company and straighten out and perfect the economic responsibility systems."

He said: "The principal leading comrades of the provincial organs and the prefectures and municipalities must personally grasp one or two key enterprises. The leadership groups of 70 key provincial, prefectural and municipal enterprises must be rectified before the end of September, and we must ensure that every enterprise leadership group has several able men. It is necessary to solve the problems of laxness, weakness, overstaffing, aging, and failure to understand professional matters. The provincial CPC committee has decided to set up an office for the leadership group for straightening out industrial and communications enterprises. All prefectures and municipalities must also strengthen their administrative organs for straightening out the enterprises."

HENAN ADOPTS MEASURES TO IMPROVE PEOPLE'S LIFE

HK120658 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Since the party's third plenary session, CPC organizations and governments at all levels throughout the province have adopted a series of measures to increase people's income and improve their material and spiritual life in urban and rural areas and have achieved notable results in this respect. These measures are summarized in the following eight points:

1. Implement the party's rural economic policy and vigorously develop agricultural production. Rural earnings have continuously increased throughout the province. In 1981 the average income per capita of the agricultural population increased by 111 yuan, a 170-percent rise when compared with 1978. The average increase per year was 27.2 percent.
2. Open up more employment prospects, readjust staff and worker wages, implement the bonus system, improve labor insurance and welfare and increase urban workers' incomes. From 1979 to 1981, more than 620,000 people were provided with jobs. The average wages were increased by 25.8 percent. The monthly average per capita of workers' family living expenditure increased by 35.6 percent.
3. Increase output of farm and sideline produce and consumer goods, and supply the market with a greater quantity of goods and product varieties. The consumption level in urban and rural areas has been raised annually. The main food, clothing, and daily-use commodities have increased on a large scale. In 1981, the number of bicycles possessed per 100 families in urban and rural areas increased by 64, the number of sewing machines by 27, radio sets by 49 and watches and clocks by 89, when compared with 1978 figures.
4. The people's living conditions have improved to some extent. In the past 3 years, per capita residential space in cities and towns has increased by 0.82 square meters while in the rural areas, residential space has been raised from 9.6 to 11.2 square meters.
5. In 1981, urban and rural people's average savings increased by 170 percent when compared with 1978 figures.
6. By the end of 1981, the number of commercial networks totaled 250,000, an increase of 150 percent when compared with 1979 figures, thus facilitating the people's daily life throughout the province.
7. Medical and health protection work was further developed. Since 1978, the number of medical establishments has increased by 1,127, the number of hospital beds by 23,000 and the number of medical personnel by 24,000.
8. The cultural life in urban and rural areas is rich and varied. Education has rapidly developed. The number of theaters, moviehouses and cultural recreation centers has greatly increased. In 1981, the number of students in high schools increased by 81.5 percent when compared with 1978 figures, and was the highest level since liberation.

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

HK170404 Shijizhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The 5th Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 16th meeting on 9 and 10 August. At the plenary meeting on 10 August, the committee members listened to and examined a report by provincial chief procurator Sun Guangrui on the struggle of procuratorates at all levels in the province against economic crime this year.

The meeting pointed out: Economic crime is rather rampant in Hebei. This is a major expression of the class struggle in the new historical conditions. It has already corrupted and is now corrupting our cadre force, harming the body of the party, government and army and the prestige of the state, poisoning people's thinking, polluting the social atmosphere, sabotaging economic construction and affecting social stability. Hence, striking at all kinds of economic crimes remains a major task of the procuratorial organs at all levels now and for a long time to come.

The meeting demanded that political and legal organs at all levels in the province make still greater efforts and continue to deal resolute blows at all kinds of serious economic crimes. It is necessary to unswervingly carry through to the end this struggle, which is related to the future and destiny of the state, to ensure the correct implementation of the policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy, and also the smooth progress of the four modernizations drive in the province.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution on launching in depth the struggle against serious economic crime. During the meeting the committee members seriously studied the communique of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. The meeting called on the people throughout the province to greet the 12th party congress with practical deeds of promoting production and work.

Acting Governor Liu Bingyan attend the 10 August meeting as an observer and made a speech. He said: Under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and the supervision and support of the provincial people's congress standing committee, I will strive to work well, promote the province's economic construction as rapidly as possible, and will certainly not fail to live up to the heavy commission placed on me by the people of the whole province.

Pan Chengxiao, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided at the 10 August meeting. Committee acting Chairman Niu Shucui spoke at the conclusion of the meeting.

HEBEI RIBAO URGES OBSERVING DISCIPLINE

HK160517 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Strive To Be A Model in Observing Discipline"]

[Text] Observing discipline is an important aspect in spiritual civilization and a manifestation of idealism and morality. Strengthening discipline is an organizational guarantee for building spiritual civilization. By discipline, we mean party discipline and administrative and work discipline; and political discipline and economic and work style discipline as well. Maintaining political unity with the Central Committee is a discipline the whole party should follow. The rules and regulations and pledges drawn up by various units are also a discipline. Discipline permeates all aspects of our political and social life. As a result it forms into a huge network of people systematically participating in social activities. Without discipline, the administration of our society will be in a state of chaos and the phenomenon of "collision" in our social life may happen at any time. Clearly defining discipline in all respects and strictly applying it has become a basic need in our social life. However, there are some people who have not paid due attention to the importance of maintaining and observing discipline; they still lack a sense of discipline in their minds. From the reflection of the problems in our daily life, there are mainly the following 10 kinds of problems.

1. People have a doubting attitude toward the party's line, principles and policy. They have knots in their minds, hesitate in their actions and deal passively with their work. Although this type is exceptional, they still exist.
2. People ignore state law and party discipline and take advantage of their power to seek personal benefits. Some engage in unhealthy tendencies under the pretext of serving the public. Some make no distinction between public and private, but regard public property as their private possessions. Some individuals take advantage of their work to establish relationships, accept gifts and take bribes. In this way they entrap the state and line their own pockets.
3. People reverse the relationship between the individual and the organization and do not obey the assignment, transfer and arrangement of work by the organizations. Some pick up posts according to their own personal interests. If personal desires are not fulfilled, they do not accept the assignment of the organizations. Some even regard the solving of housing, children and spouse problems as conditions, to put pressure on the organization. When they fail in their pressure, they then make trouble, or sue someone, or jabber, or dawdle, or plead illness and fail to be on duty for a long time.
4. Discarding organizational principles, people hanker after individual's dependence. Some regard the work assigned by the organization as their own spheres of influence and the appointment of cadres as their own private matter. They look after their relationships and exchange flattery and favors. They try by every means to employ those cadres who should not be appointed and refuse to accept those cadres who should be employed. When some cadres are examined on their mistakes, they play tricks from the top to the bottom, plead for mercy or shield their faults with sweet talk or even publicly defend them. In their work, they go half by policy and half by human favor. Sometimes nothing gets done by following the policy and principle and proceeding in accordance with organizational system, but when depending on personal relationships and favor, everything is smoothly accomplished, even if it does not conform to the policy.
5. People disregard the organization and despise discipline. Some ignore confidential discipline, leak in advance information on appointments and removals and transfers and punishment of cadres by the party organizations. Before it is made into a decision, it is already known to all. Some resist criticism from the higher level and suppress criticism from the lower level. As to those who criticize, they pin political labels on them and make things hard for them.
6. The lower levels do not submit to the higher level and the minority do not submit to the majority. As to the decisions and suggestions of the higher level, they either use soft tactics to shift the responsibility onto others or refuse to act at all, or adopt an attitude of pragmatism. They take care of work favorable to them and ignore and forget the unfavorable, and sometimes even practice fraud to deceive the leadership. They do not observe and implement decisions approved by the collective, using the excuse "I did not agree."
7. People defy the policy, decrees and regulations of the party and government, and do not observe social morality. Some do not implement the policy of family planning, and some support their relatives in seizing and grabbing spaces for building houses. They organize lavish weddings and funerals, give dinners and send gifts. Some even participate in superstitious activities. They do not observe the management system of the organs, but seize more room to expand their own courtyard.
8. People do not observe working regulations. They presumptuously leave their posts while on duty and come and go as they please. They stay away from work without any reason, do not ask for leave, and do not report back after leave of absence, or exceed the time limit and fail to return. Some prefer light jobs to heavy ones. They do not go to the countryside or party schools nor do they attend meetings and study documents and newspapers.

They are really "muddlers." Even worse is that they don't work hard and engage in some other business at home to get extra income.

9. They do not use brains and efforts at work but divert their energy to dishonest practices. They prick up their ears to hearsay and rack their brains to analyze the "interior trends" of cadres. They try by every means to speculate and secure personal gains. Some try to sow discord among comrades, create trouble and make the relationships between one another more tense.

10. People lack necessary systems and do not strictly implement discipline. Up to now, some units do not have a set of normal working systems and do not have strict discipline demands either. The weakness of leadership causes the abnormal result of those who do not observe discipline running wild without hindrance, while those observing it are isolated and mocked.

Our party was famous in the world for its iron discipline. Why is it that there exists the phenomena of no sense of organization and nonobservance of discipline? One reason is the negative results of the "Cultural Revolution" that have not been thoroughly eliminated. Its pernicious influence is still affecting the minds of some of our people. The second is that the ideology, organization and the style of work of our party is not pure. Some comrades do not pay attention to remolding their world outlook. They have joined the party organizationally but not ideologically, and therefore they are easily influenced by anarchism. These anarchist ideas have also invaded the party through these people. In particular, those party members who joined the party during the "Cultural Revolution" are not used to the strict political life in the party, they lack tempering in party spirit and do not understand the organizational principles of the party. The third reason is these people cannot adapt themselves to the current historical transformation carried out in our country. Our party and country have reformed the past abnormal way of political life and strengthened the democratic life of the people. These people thought that the stress on people's democratic power meant they could free themselves from the party leadership. They demanded democracy, not centralism, and freedom, not discipline. This has developed the trend of extreme democracy. Since we practiced a policy of opening up to the outside world, due to a lack of vigilance, some of our comrades have been corroded ideologically by the invasion of capitalist ideas and bourgeois liberalization trends. The fourth reason is that political and ideological work cannot keep abreast of the development of the current situation. Since we criticized the method of "leftist" ideological work in the ideological field, some of our comrades have felt quite helpless and dared not provide bold leadership. They failed to grasp the task of the remolding of party cadres' world outlook and slackened their efforts in the ideological struggle between the proletariat and capitalism. This is because we have not worked enough at education in communist idealism and morality. The fifth reason is that as leadership is lax and weak, it fails to strictly implement discipline. In some cases there is lack of unity in leadership, while some who are leaders themselves do not observe discipline and therefore have no right to criticize other people. Some dare not criticize and control people who have violated discipline, since they fear offending people. The crux of the matter in these five aspects, whether historical or practical, is the leadership. As leaders, we can neither make excessive demands on history nor demand perfection of reality. We cannot have illusions that there are no contradictions and problems in our actual society. Under the general prerequisite of objective reality, whether we dare to solve problems or are lax and weak and withdraw when we encounter difficulties; whether we strengthen discipline and concert our actions or let things drift and get into a state of disunity; whether we march forward together to the great objective of building the four modernizations or depart from this great objective and each go his own way, the solution is in adopting the former options and not the latter. The accomplishment of this solution depends on the leadership work at various levels. Can we be unconcerned about the sabotage of the party's unified centralism? Can we allow the phenomena of nonorganization and nondiscipline to harm our four modernization cause? No: We certainly cannot: We must strengthen and rectify party discipline and persevere in the struggle against those who violate discipline.

The rectification and strengthening of party discipline is determined by the nature of our party. Our party is the vanguard of the proletariat.

In order to keep the body of our party healthy and allow it to accomplish its lofty historical task, we need all the party members and the broad masses of people united around the party relying on the strength of the organization and the binding of discipline to resist the corrosion and influence of capitalist ideology. Just as Lenin pointed out: Only by practicing strict centralism and discipline within the proletarian political party, can we resist evil influences and let the proletariat correctly, effectively and victoriously exert their organizational role. A party member or a cadre who falls captive to the bourgeoisie usually does so because of a blunt sense of organization and lax discipline. Maintaining the party's fighting power inevitably demands that we strengthen and rectify party discipline. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "Our party is not a federation." Our party is an organ with a high degree of unity and unification within itself. The party's fighting strength is manifested through its unity and unification, and this unity and unification is dependant upon discipline. Those who violate discipline do not understand this principle. They regard the party as a federation, and are not bound by discipline, but persist in their old ways and do as they please. They cannot possibly lead to ideological consistency and coordinated action, and will harm the unity of the party and weaken the fighting power of the party.

Rectifying and strengthening party discipline are a reliable guarantee for the further advance of our construction of the socialist cause and therefore a desire and demand of the broad masses of people. Socialist discipline is different in essence to the discipline of all exploiting class societies in the past. "The social labor organization of the slave system is maintained with club discipline," "the social labor organization of the capitalist society is maintained with hunger discipline," while the labor organization of the socialist society "is maintained with the discipline of freedom and consciousness of the laboring masses themselves." The more our work advances, and the more society develops, the more we need to rely on this conscious discipline. The reason why the broad masses of people demand socialist discipline is that in our country the broad masses are the masters. The people wish to have a healthy and orderly social environment so that they can live and work in a steady way. Therefore, socialist discipline is conscious discipline, it is in essence, the norm and the binding for the behavior of the people themselves for their own interests. To safeguard this discipline is to maintain the fundamental interests of the people and to violate it means to harm the fundamental interests of the people.

At present, it is extremely necessary to conduct discipline education and rectification among the broad masses of cadres and party members.

Only by rectifying discipline, strengthening the sense of discipline in all of us, raising the consciousness of observing discipline and establishing a revolutionary force which can carry out work with high spirit, concerted action, strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions and good order, and is diligent in work and highly effective, can we initiate a new situation in all our work and ensure that the building of material and spiritual civilization can develop in depth.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL HOUSING -- Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, housing conditions among peasants and herdsmen in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region have been remarkably improved. Since 1980 more than 336,000 households have built new residences with a total floor space of 15 million square meters. Average per capita housing area has increased to 10.3 square meters. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82 SK]

QIANG XIAOCHU'S SPEECH AT JILIN PARTY SCHOOL

SK170617 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the third national forum of party schools on scientific socialist teaching yesterday afternoon. In his speech, Qiang Xiaochu, in light of the conditions of our province, emphasized the issues on strengthening the Marxist ideology and theory in the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization.

He said: Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought was, is and will be the basic guiding ideology of the party and the people. It is our most precious spiritual wealth and a cherished tradition. Therefore, the work on strengthening Marxist ideology and theory is the most fundamental and central issue in the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. The belief of us members of the Communist Party of China is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The implementation of communism is our ideal and a spiritual pillar.

As far as politics and ideology are concerned, the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization means to adhere to and develop the scientific ideological system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

At present, two prominent problems should be taken seriously and conscientiously studied. First, we should pay close attention to educating or reeducating cadres systematically with Marxism. This is a matter of fundamental importance and a pressing task. We should regard it as a basic task in the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization and conscientiously attend to it. Second, we should train and educate the youth to bring up new generations. We should attach primary importance to solving the problems in the outlook on life if we are to educate and bring up a new generation. Our outlook on life governs and guides our character, speech, actions and morality. One's outlook on life is shaped by way of inculcation, not spontaneous tendency. Inculcation means education. In order to help the people foster a revolutionary outlook on life, we should educate them with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We should seize all chance in our daily life to educate and cultivate people with communist spirit and morality and help them foster, step by step, a firm world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to enable them to strongly resist and criticize the various nonproletarian ideologies. This is a basic task in the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization.

It is not easy to construct the socialist spiritual civilization because the socialist society was born out of the old society and the ideology of the exploiting class left by the old society and the vestiges of the old traditional ideology and habits remain. As our contacts with the outside world expand, the bourgeois decadent ideology and living style are continuously exerting their corrosive influence. The modern bourgeois school of thought and the anti-Marxist trend of thought in the Western countries take various forms to [word indistinct] our ideological realm to corrode the people's ideology and to try to win the younger generation away from us. Therefore, the socialist communist ideological system could never be consolidated or developed without the criticism of the ideology and morality of the exploiting class and traditional forces and the struggles against the anti-Marxist ideology. We should take various effective measures with justice and a clear-cut stand to reinforce propaganda and education on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to enhance the people's confidence to distinguish and resist the bourgeois ideologies.

On the other hand, our theoretical workers should put stress on the study of the bourgeois ideological trend of the Western countries, analyze and criticize it with Marxist principles and regard it as a negative example to help the people understand Marxism in comparison and criticism. It is our dutybound task to strengthen the people's belief in communism.

LIAONING USES FOREIGN FUNDS TO IMPORT EQUIPMENT

OW160544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Dalian, August 13 (XINHUA) -- The port city of Dalian in coastal Liaoning Province has arranged to introduce 74 technical items from abroad in the coming four years for revamping its small and medium-sized enterprises through using foreign funds totalling 122 million yuan renminbi, officials from the city economic commission announced.

More than two thirds of the imported items are scheduled for the technical transformation of 61 enterprises of the light, textile, electronic, metallurgical and chemical industries and for improving quality and adding varieties.

Dalian, one of Chinas major coastal cities and foreign trade centers, has by its convenient location and port facilities an advantage in absorbing foreign investment. It has imported over 5,200 pieces of equipment since 1979 through loans, processing and assembling materials for foreign customers, compensatory trade, co-production and joint ventures. More than 80 enterprises, mostly consumer goods manufacturers and textile mills, have been upgraded. As a result, these enterprises are able to add 150 million yuan worth of exported goods annually with better quality.

Dalian jute mill, an old factory with obsolete equipment, has raised its annual output of 1,000 tons up to 5,000 tons, the officials said, since it improved 21 machines from Japan through compensatory trade in 1981.

To improve garment quality and increase production, the Dalian textile and apparel trade has imported more than 1,800 pieces of modern machinery with a total of 9.8 million U.S. dollars in recent years. Now the garments made in Dalian sell well on the international market.

LIAONING ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION MEETING HELD

SK131015 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee and government convened the second provincial conference on enterprise consolidation in Anshan 6-10 August. The conference urged leading cadres at all levels to set high standards and strict demands on this work and to be daring in tackling tough problems. They should successfully settle the major contradictions of the enterprises and set the various tasks of the enterprises on the new path of economic development by the end of this year.

The conference emphatically pointed out: The consolidation and strengthening of leading bodies is the key to enterprise consolidation. We must note the serious state of affairs that leading cadres of enterprises are too old and successors are wanting. Genuine efforts should be made to alter the state of affairs in which the leading bodies are irresolute, dispirited weak, reluctant to offend others and unwilling to go further than doing some patch-up work. We should promote to leading bodies young and middle-aged cadres who support and implement the line adopted at the third plenary session and who are reasonable, creative, full of vigor and can make a breakthrough in work.

The conference pointed out: At present, there are two trends warranting our attention. The first is rushing for progress and impatience for success. The second is evading the principal contradictions and tough problems. These two trends could imperil the quality of enterprise consolidation. We must not attend to consolidating enterprises in a oversimple manner or merely go through the motions of it. Experiences of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, (Laozitai) colliery under the Fushun mining administration, Shenyang mining equipment plant and 10 other units were introduced at the conference.

Shen Yue, secretary for the provincial CPC committee, and Deputy Governor Tan Liren spoke at the conference.

NINGXIA RIBAO ON REGION'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK290308 Yingchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "Region's Economic Situation in First Half of Year Was Good" -- capitalized passages denote boldface as published]

[Text] In the first half of the year, our region continued to implement the guiding principle of achieving further economic readjustment and political stability. All this widely increased industrial and commercial tax revenues, promoted withdrawal of currency from circulation and expanded foreign exchange income.

INCREASES IN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL TAX REVENUES During the first half of the year, the whole region fulfilled 52 percent of the planned target for total industrial output value, an increase of more than 12 percent over same period last year. Heavy industry showed a marked increase again. Therefore, tax revenues from important industrial items such as electrical power, machinery, chemistry, rubber and so forth increased by a wide margin over same period last year. With the further enlivening of the market, tax revenues from commercial retail sales also increase considerably. During the first half of the year, our regions fulfilled more than 54 percent of the quotas set in the plan for tax revenues from industry and commerce, an increase of 15 percent over same period last year. More than 50 percent of the planned targets were attained within 6 months.

ACCELERATING WITHDRAWAL OF CURRENCY FROM CIRCULATION During the first half of this year, our region conscientiously implemented the "circular on grasping firmly and well the work of withdrawing currency from circulation and strictly controlling currency circulation" issued by the State Council, and exerted efforts to increase production, promote commodity circulation and enhance savings deposits. Therefore, we achieved marked results in withdrawing currency. In the first half of the year, the amount of cash incomes exceeded cash expenses and the net total of currency withdrawn from circulation increased by 15.2 percent over same period last year. The amount of currency withdrawn through selling commodities increased by 18.9 percent over same period last year and the net increase of savings deposits in banks and credit cooperatives increased by more than 32 million yuan, an increase of 10.057 million yuan over same period last year. The amount of fixed deposits accounted for more than 80 percent of the savings deposits.

While grasping the work of withdrawing currency from circulation, various localities have paid attention to controlling unreasonable currency circulation. As a result of our efforts to exercise control over distribution of bonuses, the amount of bonuses issued during the first half of the year dropped. This slowed down currency circulation.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE INCOMES During the first half of the year, foreign exchange in our region increased by 53 percent over same period last year.

Foreign exchange gained from export trade accounted for more than 90 percent of foreign exchange income. Noncommercial foreign exchange income came second. During the first half of the year, the region attained 93 percent of the targets of noncommercial foreign exchange income set in this year's plan, an increase of more than 100 percent over same period last year. As far as overseas remittances are concerned, there was an increase of more than 110 remittances with the largest single remittance exceeding \$10,000.

QINGHAI HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

SK100221 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The 5th provincial people's congress held its 19th session in Xining 3-7 August. The meeting discussed and adopted the provisional regulations on handling arbitrary or covert price increases, the additional regulations of the PRC's marriage law to be implemented in Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and Henan Mongolian Autonomous County, and a report on the appointment and removal of personnel.

The meeting also heard reports by the provincial people's government on the production situation in industry and communications in the first half of this year and on environmental protection work and the production safety situation.

Zhaxi Wangqug, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, delivered a speech at the conclusion of the session. He said: The production situation in the first half of this year was fairly good. However, we must never be unrealistically optimistic. We must view the existing problems soberly. The tasks for the second half of the year are still arduous. Therefore, we must conscientiously implement the provincial government's arrangements for industrial and communications production for the second half of the year and its measures for enterprise consolidation. Efforts must be made to continuously correct the guiding ideology in managing enterprises, realistically shift the emphasis of economic work to improving economic benefits, do a good job in enterprise consolidation and solve all existing major problems. We must not retreat and return to the old track whenever we encounter problems. We must promote our strong points and avoid shortcomings and develop our province's superiority, learn Shanghai's work experience and carry out cooperative activities with fraternal provinces and municipalities on imparting and transferring the possession of technical skill and on carrying out technical training and improve our province's production and managerial levels.

(Li Yan), vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, also attended the session. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government attended the session as observers. During the session, participants studied the communique of the party's 7th plenary session. The congress session called on the people of various nationalities to enhance their spirit, make greater efforts and attain good achievements to greet the convocation of the 12th party congress.

QINGHAI CONFERENCE ON PARTY SPIRIT, WORK STYLE

SK140325 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The organizational and propaganda departments of the provincial CPC committee recently held a conference in Xining on education of party spirit, party work style and party disciplines and on consolidation of grassroots party organizations. Attending the conference were comrades of autonomous prefectures, prefectures and municipalities and some counties; political work cadres of provincial-level departments and bureaus and some units; and responsible comrades of party committees of some industrial and mining enterprises and enterprise consolidation experimental work group -- some 100 persons in all. Yang Zhilin and (Huan-Jie-Chai-Lang), standing committee members of the provincial CPC committee, attended and spoke at the conference.

The conference used hosts of facts to prove that carrying out education on party spirit, party work style and party discipline among all party members and doing a good job in consolidating and establishing grassroots party organizations is very necessary. Most of our province's grassroots party organizations and party members are good or relatively good. However, we must note that some grassroots party organizations, even now, have failed to bring into play their role as the leadership core and fighting bastion. A large number of party members are weak in party spirit, unhealthy in work style and slack in discipline and have failed to bring into play the vanguard and exemplary role of Communist Party members. These problems have seriously undermined the party's prestige among the masses and weakened the party's combat strength.

The conference held that doing a good job in the three-points education and consolidating grassroots party organizations are absolutely coherent. We should never set them up in opposition to each other or set them apart. In carrying out education and consolidation work, we must attach prime importance to ideological education and consolidation and stress an improvement in educational work. In addition, we must carry out necessary consolidation of party organizations.

The conference pointed out: Consolidating grassroots party organizations is an important content and component of carrying out overall enterprise consolidation. During enterprise consolidation, we must integrate it with consolidation of grassroots party organizations.

SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT ON SINO-U.S. COMMUNIQUE

OW171429 Taipei CNA in English 1424 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 17 (CNA) -- The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China issued the following statement Tuesday in connection with the "joint communique" issued by the Government of the United States of America and the Chinese Communist regime:

"With regard to the joint communique issued on August 17, 1982, by the Government of the United States of America and the Chinese Communist regime, the Government of the Republic of China hereby reiterates its solemn position that it will consider null and void any agreement involving the rights and interests of the government and people of the Republic of China reached between the United States Government and the Chinese Communist regime. The Government of the Republic of China makes further declarations as follows:

"The supply of adequate defensive weapons to the Republic of China is an established arms sales policy of the United States of America, formulated by and executed within the stipulations of the Taiwan Relations Act."

"Now the United States Government has mistaken the fallacious "peaceful intention" of the Chinese Communists as sincere and meaningful and consequently acceded to the latter's demand to put ceiling on both the quality and quantity of the arms to be sold to the Republic of China, it is in contravention of the letter and spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act, for which we must express our profound regret.

"The Chinese Communists would always justify the means they choose to employ in attaining their aims. The alternating employment of peace talk and military action is their traditional, inveterate trick. The Chinese Communists are exerting all efforts in waging an international united front campaign, with a view to further isolating the Republic of China. They are seeking all possible means to interrupt and discontinue U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China, trying to pave the way for their military invasion of this country.

"It is a serious mistake that the United States Government, failing to comprehend the real nature of the trick and fraud of the Chinese Communists, unwittingly issued the above-said document jointly with them.

"During the process of discussions on the so-called joint communique, the U.S. side has kept the Government of the Republic of China informed of its developments, and at the same time the Government of the Republic of China has presented to the United States its consistent position of firmly opposing the issuance of such a document.

"On July 14, 1982, the U.S. side, through appropriate channels, made the following points known to the Republic of China that the U.S. side:

- 1) Has not agreed to set a date for ending arms sales to the Republic of China.
- 2) Has not agreed to hold prior consultations with the Chinese Communists on arms sales to the Republic of China.
- 3) Will not play any mediation role between Taipei and Peiping.
- 4) Has not agreed to revise the Taiwan Relations Act.
- 5) Has not altered its position regarding sovereignty over Taiwan.
- 6) Will not exert pressure on the Republic of China to enter into negotiations with the Chinese Communists.

"We earnestly hope that the United States Government will not be deceived by but will see through the Chinese Communists' plot in attempting to annex our base of national recovery and to divide the free world. We also hope that the United States, upholding her founding spirit of freedom and justice, will fully and positively implement the Taiwan Relations Act to continue providing us with defensive arms so as to maintain the stability and prosperity of the Republic of China and to safeguard the peace and security of the Asian-Pacific region."

CHUNG YANG JIH PAO EXAMINES SHULTZ' CHINA POLICY

OW151205 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 10 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by columnist Chen Yu-Ching: "The Return of 'Reagan's True Qualities' -- An Observation of Shultz' Prospective China Policy Measures"]

[Text] Most American conservatives and neoconservative radicals believe that U.S. diplomacy in the past 1 and 1/2 years has actually been Reagan's diplomacy without Reaganism. A week before Haig submitted his resignation, conservative columnist Will wrote an article entitled "Creeping Haigism," which said that Secretary of State Haig had seized every opportunity to dominate Reagan's diplomacy. He described Reagan as one of the U.S. presidents with the least influence on U.S. foreign policy and measures in modern times with the exception of Ford. He advocated stopping the spread of "Haigism" and having "Reagan's true qualities" returned. This is why the conservatives were delighted by Haig's dismissal from office. According to TIME magazine, however, (Loftun), chief editor of the CONSERVATIVE DIGEST, said that his delight lasted only 1 minute and 8 seconds. This is because Reagan named Shultz as Haig's successor as secretary of state 1 minute and 8 seconds after he announced Haig's resignation. Shultz is considered a middle-of-the-roader of the Republican Party who does not belong to the conservatives but has close relations with former Secretary of State Kissinger. Conservative radicals are deeply worried that this is a change not in essence but only in personnel and that Reagan's policy will hardly be carried out smoothly. This is actually an unnecessary worry. Although Shultz is generally considered to lack diplomatic experience and to have few definite opinions on foreign policy, he is a team player and definitely knows the proper limits of his powers and functions as secretary of state. Thus, he naturally will adopt the president's intentions as his own and cooperate and coordinate with other foreign policymakers in effectively carrying out President Reagan's foreign policy. Therefore, although not a conservative, Shultz, as the successor to Haig as secretary of state, will certainly bring an end to the days of "Haigism" and "the tripartite confrontation" (of the secretary of state, the secretary of defense and White House advisers). It can be assumed that the conservatives' recent slogan "Let Reagan Be Reagan" will gradually materialize in foreign policy, especially in U.S. policy toward China.

Shultz' Testimony Reflects a Good Attitude Toward China

At the confirmation hearings held by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Shultz said that he had not yet discussed the Taiwan question with the president but had studied the latter's statements on this question. He advocated continuing arms sales to Taiwan according to its defense needs, including the sale of fighter planes. Hence, he would suggest that the president formally notify Congress of the decision to extend the production of F-5E fighters on Taiwan with U.S. cooperation. On the one hand, Shultz recognized the importance of U.S.-Chinese Communist relations and said that the development of bilateral relations should be encouraged; on the other hand, he maintained that the United States should faithfully fulfill its commitments to Taiwan as prescribed in the Taiwan Relations Act [TRA]. Therefore, Shultz' policy will be President Reagan's policy. In dealing with the China question, he said he would try to maintain a proper balance between both sides of the Taiwan Strait. However, he placed stress on the Middle East issue in his prepared policy statement, in which he made no mention of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan or any other questions concerning Taiwan. He made known his position on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and the TRA while answering questions raised by conservative Senators Helms and Goldwater. It can be seen from this that Shultz did not have full understanding of the China question nor a definite stand on this matter at that time. In his testimony on 13 and 14 July, however, he repeatedly stressed that the president should dominate U.S. diplomacy and that his policy should be U.S. foreign policy. Therefore, his future China policy and measures will certainly be based on the president's intentions, and he will undoubtedly carry out Reagan's policy.

In answering questions from Senator Goldwater, Shultz also expressed his agreement with the senator's view that the Chinese Communists have no sovereignty or jurisdiction over Taiwan. Shultz also said that the so-called China question should be solved by the Chinese people themselves on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and that the United States only expects that it must be solved by peaceful means. This is the U.S. expectation as well as its commitment. For this reason, the United States must sell arms to Taiwan in order to enable it to maintain its defense capabilities.

Haig Overstresses the Position of the Chinese Communists

Secretary of State Shultz' stand is actually a U.S. policy that has been in effect since President Carter normalized relations with the Chinese Communists. Haig's original attitude was also the same. It was alleged that Haig's proposal to sell arms to Peiping during his visit there in June 1981 was intended to shut the mouth of the Chinese Communists and make them tolerate U.S. weapons sales to Taiwan. A report by the New York TIMES on 30 January 1982 also stated that during his meeting with President Reagan last October, Huang Hua threatened that the Chinese Communists would have to downgrade diplomatic relations with the United States if it continued to supply weapons to Taiwan. The report stated that Haig immediately cut in and said with a pretty tough attitude: "We are also prepared to adopt such a measure." However, because of his excessive stress on the geographic position and strategic strength of the Chinese Communists and his overestimation of their weight on the international balance of power, Haig tried every means to submit to and appease the protests and demands of the Chinese Communists and thus formulated the strategic relations with the Chinese Communists and the unofficial linkage [the word "linkage" is printed in English in parentheses] with Taiwan. It is regrettable that President Reagan, who is accustomed to the "California lifestyle" of harmoniousness and amiableness, was easily persuaded by "political strategist" Haig to accept the so-called Haig "one-China" policy, as was reported by the New York TIMES, and therefore rejected the sale of advanced FX fighter aircraft. What followed was the announcement of the "three letters" submitting to the demands of the Chinese Communists, which created the mistaken U.S. policies and measures toward China of the past half year. These policies were totally and resolutely criticized and opposed by President Reagan during the election campaign, as was pointed out in a joint statement made by 26 conservative organizations. Can Shultz make changes in these matters and restore Reagan's true qualities? In a special commentary on 18 August, the New York TIMES said that Shultz came out for the post too late and probably will not be able, for the time being, to thoroughly change the diplomatic line so sedulously arranged by Haig.

However, if Shultz can resolutely abide by the United States' traditional stand on the Republic of China, he certainly will be able to control the complicated matters with a single method and all the difficult problems regarding the so-called China issue can be readily solved. The United States' traditional stand is to recognize that the Republic of China is a political entity as a practical matter and that the nature of its sovereignty does not change merely because of the change in its territory. Therefore, the first point in Secretary of State Dulles' statement on the policy of providing assistance in the defense of Kinmen and Matsu during the 1958 Kinmen-Matsu artillery duel was to stress that Kinmen, Matsu, Taiwan and Penghus had never been incorporated into Chinese Communist control. On the contrary, these islands have been under the jurisdiction of the Republic of China since the end of World War II. In other words, the Republic of China naturally has sovereignty over these islands, and the Chinese Communists have no right to interfere in the arrangements and measures made between the United States and the Republic of China on these islands. In the summer of 1962, when the Taiwan Strait crisis recurred as a result of the Chinese Communists' massing troops directly in front of the Taiwan Strait, President Kennedy issued a statement on 27 June, reaffirming the policy of Eisenhower and Dulles that the United States definitely would provide assistance to defend Kinmen and Matsu and would not change its traditional attitude toward the Republic of China.

The Chinese Communists Have No Right To Be Concerned With U.S. Measures

As a matter of fact, when fierce battles were going on during the 1958 Kinmen-Matsu artillery duel, British Foreign Secretary Lloyd even drafted a legal document claiming that Kinmen and Matsu belonged to the mainland. He sent it to the White House in an effort to dissuade the United States from providing assistance in defending Kinmen and Matsu. However, the Eisenhower administration was not moved but insisted that Kinmen and Matsu were territorial lands under the practical control of the Republic of China. The Chinese Communists' attack on Kinmen and Matsu was a prelude to their attempts to seize Taiwan and Penghus, which was certainly difficult for the United States to tolerate. Even President Nixon affirmed the long friendship between China and the United States, especially their relationship as allies during World War II, as was indicated in his "State of the World Message" issued after he opened the so-called bamboo curtain. He maintained that the development of relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists should not impair the interests of the Republic of China. Although President Carter helped bring about the "normalization" of relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists, he also earnestly expressed in his statement on the "establishment of diplomatic relations" the decision not to harm the well-being of the people in Taiwan. He did not hold talks on weapons sales to Taiwan. The fact that he signed this into law adequately showed that he, too, did not recognize any definite connections between the U.S. relationship with Taiwan and its relationship with the Chinese Communists.

Therefore, in the fall of 1981 when the Chinese Communists were strongly opposing U.S. weapon sales to Taiwan, he, as an honored guest of the Chinese Communists, openly declared on 27 August that the Chinese Communists had agreed to the continuation of supplying Taiwan with defensive weapons. However, since President Reagan took over the White House, the Chinese Communists, taking advantage of Reagan's fierce opposition to the Soviet Union and his stress on the importance of the Chinese Communists' position to deter the Soviet Union plus Secretary of State Haig's overestimation of the actual strategic power of the Chinese Communists, forced the United States to hold talks with them on weapons sales to Taiwan by offering the "reduction first, suspension later" principle. They went on to attack the TRA, claiming that its stipulation interfered with Chinese Communist internal affairs and demanding that it be revised or abrogated. They also repeatedly threatened that they would "downgrade diplomatic relations" if the Reagan administration obstinately refused to make a concession.

The Chinese Communists' insatiable blackmailing and threatening activities are old features and nothing surprising; however, it was rather strange that the United States was willing to allow their blackmailing and to hold talks with them, thus making a major mistake which was difficult to understand. On the one hand, President Reagan, after Haig's dismissal from office, returned for reconsideration a draft statement of agreement on the arms sales talks (which some news reports called Shanghai communique II) that called for "progressively decreasing and eventually suspending arms sales to Taiwan." On the other hand, however, he also informed the Chinese Communists of his decision to extend the Sino-U.S. cooperative production of F-5E fighters, according to a New York TIMES report. This was obviously an unnecessary action which will inevitably be construed by the Chinese Communists as giving the U.S. the right to be concerned with policies and measures to ward China.

To Maintain the Balance of Power, It Is Necessary To Sell Precision Weapons

Therefore, if "Reagan's true qualities" are to be restored in future U.S. policies toward China, Secretary of State Shultz should strictly adhere to the United States' traditional stand on Kinmen, Matsu, Taiwan and Penghus and thoroughly reject the Chinese Communists' interference and concern. On the basis of the historical friendship and common interests between China and the United States, he should faithfully execute the TRA, maintain the balance of power in the Taiwan Strait and guarantee the security of northeast Asia and the western Pacific. The stability of the balance of power in the Taiwan Strait not only requires the United States to continue its policy of weapons sales to Taiwan but also requires it to enhance the quality of the weapons it sells.

At a Senate hearing in the spring of 1979, (Schneider), the last U.S. Taiwan defense commander, testified that as a result of the mainland's progress in military modernization, Taiwan was actually confronted with a serious military threat and that the danger would be intensified in 10 years. Therefore, he proposed that the United States supply the Republic of China with advanced precision weapons, such as F-16 fighter aircraft, RF-4E reconnaissance aircraft, advanced intermediate ground-to-ground and surface-to-air missiles, mobile radar stations and at least four submarines. By overcoming number with quality, the balance of power could then be maintained. The supply of such advanced weapons is a very urgent matter because the Chinese Communists will eventually use force to attack Taiwan and this attack will not wait until the Republic of China completes the renewal of its weapons and equipment and the development of new weapons. They will take some action in the next 3 to 5 years. This is also an important factor for Secretary of State Shultz to consider in determining the policies toward China.

The nature of U.S. policy toward China has changed over the past 18 months and, as a result, Reaganism is absent from U.S. measures on China. The crux of the matter is, of course, Haig's trickery as well as his manipulation by the bureaucratic structure of the State Department. However, this also had something to do with Congress' failure to supervise foreign policy and with the oversights of conservative groups in this connection. Not until 8 July did 28 U.S. conservative groups issue a joint statement denouncing the U.S. policy toward China for going off course. It they had made such a move when Haig visited Peiping in June 1981, when Haig was reportedly drafting a statement last November to appease the Chinese Communists or when Reagan disapproved the sale of FX fighters to Taiwan on 11 January 1981, they might have been able to stop the adverse current of appeasement and to retain "Reagan's true qualities" in the U.S. China policy.

The U.S. conservative forces once organized a general committee of 1 million persons which achieved remarkable results in opposing the Chinese Communist regime's bid to join the United Nations. If they now can set up a "comprehensive organization" like that to monitor the implementation of the TRA, arouse people's vigilance and prevent the pro-communist undercurrent, it will be instrumental in implementing the Reagan administration's China's policy. However, who is to blame for Congress' failure to supervise foreign policy and the slow reaction of the conservative groups? We should also make an honest self-examination in this regard.

BRIEFS

TITANIUM ALLOY -- The Republic of China has successfully developed a titanium alloy for use in the aviation industry. The alloy, which contains aluminum and vanadium beside titanium, is up to world standards with respect to strength and corrosion resistance. Plans are being made for industrial production of this alloy, and hopefully it will be put on the market in 2 years. [Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 18 Jul 82 p 1 OW]

NATURAL GAS DISCOVERY -- Taipei, 21 Jul (CNA) -- The state-run Chinese Petroleum Corp has announced the discovery of oil gas in its Chinshui oil fields in Miaoli, northwestern Taiwan. The company estimates the well will bring in a daily production of over 50,000 cubic meters of natural gas. Drilling rigs of the Chinshui R-79 well started to run in March of last year. Earlier this week oil men dug 5,290 meters below the surface and found rich gas deposits. Though gas testing on the well will not be completed until a week from now, Chinese petroleum officials are optimistic that the well is of great economic value with its estimated potential production of more than 50,000 cubic meters a day. If the officials are right, the Chinshui R-79 well will become the second largest gas well on the island, next only to the Chinshui R-38 which produces over 110,000 cubic meters daily. [Taipei CNA in English 0304 GMT 21 Jul 82 OW]

XIANG NAN LEADS FUJIAN'S ANTISMUGGLING FIGHT

HK111157 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Special feature by Shen Ya-fu [3088 3209 1133]: "Xiang Nan Directs Fujian's Fight Against Smuggling"]

[Text] On 7 March this year FUJIAN RIBAO issued under its masthead an editorial of less than 160 characters. This might be one of the shortest editorials in the history of the Chinese press. It could also find a place in the historical material of the press circles. The author of this editorial was Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian CPC. This is not an ordinary article, but the declaration of an attack against economic crime and of the struggle to combat corrosion. The text of the editorial was as follows:

Why Is It That We Fail To Handle Some Cases for a Long Time?

Today, this paper has made public another two important cases. It is a fine thing that these criminals have been exposed and dealt with. There are some problems which the masses are quite aware of and the cadres have talked a lot about. The nature of these problems is quite obvious, but for what reasons have we failed to handle these problems, and failed to handle them for a long period?

The first is one's self being tainted. The second is the trouble caused by factionalism.

The third is being weak and incompetent. Are there any more? Perhaps there are some more, but these three are the main reasons.

Why can't you handle the problems in your unit? Why don't you think over which of the reasons is the cause? This editorial sharply pointed out the crux of this matter. As the commander in chief of the whole province, Xiang Nan has great determination and dares to charge forward. In fact, another editorial entitled "Use the Party's Style of Work To Lead the People's Style" published on 14 January in FUJIAN RIBAO was also personally written by Xiang Nan.

As is known to all, Fujian is the coastal front of China. Fujian is also the frontier in the struggle to attack crime in the economic field. According to the figures of the departments concerned, in the year 1981 there were 30,000 cases of smuggling and speculating in the whole province. Among them, there were 253 cases each involving over 10,000 yuan. There were 150 ships involved in smuggling goods. Roughly estimated, the goods smuggled were valued at 200 million yuan. The smuggled goods which were confiscated amounted to 36.77 million yuan. The confiscation rate was only 18 percent.

Why is it that the smuggling, trafficking and speculating activities are so rampant in Fujian? A year ago, when Xiang Nan had just arrived in Fujian, he did not have any idea about this problem. Now he has the right to speak, because he has grasped the first hand information and analyzed some typical cases. At the enlarged party committee meeting of the provincial organs held on 5 February, Xiang Nan loudly appealed: "All the cadres of the provincial organs should set an example for the whole province in vigorously attacking smuggling, corruption and bribery!" He said: "Without collusion from the top and bottom and inside and outside, it would be impossible for them to engage in smuggling and speculating."

This is how things are. The following is a case personally handled by Xiang Nan. During mid-December 1979 the Qingyang industrial and commercial unit of the Jinjiang County industrial and commercial department confiscated a large quantity of electronic calculators, watches, gold, silver and foreign currency smuggled by Cai Sue. This Cai Sue was infinitely resourceful, and actually, these confiscated smuggled goods were returned to Cai untouched. It turned out that Shi Yuanmu, section chief of the personnel section of the industrial and commercial department of Jinjiang County, was often one of Cai's guests. They had colluded with each other for a long time.

It was with this backer that CAI's illegal activities became daily more rampant. Once CAI had some inferior cloth to sell and the purchaser would not accept it, so Shi tried to use his power to threaten the purchaser: "If you won't accept it, you are not going to get a pass for any other materials." This forced the purchaser to submit to humiliation and accept the inferior cloth. On another occasion, Shi sold a number of CAI's smuggled watches to a unit in Hangzhou at a high price under the pretense of "sale of confiscated watches" and offered certificates in the name of the industrial and commercial department of Jinjiang County requesting "the checkpoints throughout the journey to allow them to pass." Shi also made use of departmental chops he kept to forge false certificates and documents to give the green light to CAI's smuggling, and therefore to profit from it.

As a matter of fact, Shi Yuanmu's activity of acting as a smuggling agency was exposed 1 year ago. But some leaders of the Jinjiang County financial office and CPC committee felt there was "insufficient evidence and data" and this caused the case to be suspended. Recently, because the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC and Xiang Nan directly and personally took up the matter and examined materials, this case is now being seriously handled.

"When those above behave unworthily, those below will do the same." Xiang Nan strictly behaves himself in every way. Whenever they have to set off for the countryside, he will ask the secretary to advise the accompanying personnel to take food coupons and also request the grassroots cadres not to make any special arrangements.

There is a short story that is widely known: In August last year, in accordance with the suggestions of the leaders of the provincial CPC, the multiple food products factory of Gutian started production of Yin-er tea. In October, when a cadre of the FUJIAN YOUTH periodical came to Gutian to get some information on the production of Yin-er tea, the factory took out three sample boxes of Yin-er tea and sent one box as a gift to FUJIAN YOUTH and asked the cadre to convey the other two boxes to Xiang Nan. When the cadres returned to Fuzhou, he handed the two boxes of Yin-er tea and the report on the production of Yin-er tea to Xiang Nan's secretary. A few days later, Xiang Nan's secretary came to the cadre and told him that Xiang Nan had read the report and had given instructions to return the two sample boxes of Yin-er tea to the factory. This cadre was deeply moved. He immediately posted back to the factory the two boxes of Yin-er tea together with an amount of money equivalent to the retail price of the box of tea he received for FUJIAN YOUTH. This story deeply moved and educated the cadres, and they all praised Xiang Nan's fine style of taking the lead personally.

HONG KONG STANDARD ON HONG KONG'S FUTURE

HK161200 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 16 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Terry Cheng]

[Text] Chinese officials will not join the local administration, when Beijing regains Hong Kong's sovereignty in order to keep the intervention to the minimum, according to the latest issue of WIDE ANGLE magazine, published today.

The pro-Beijing monthly in an article, which give most details so far of China's latest plans for Hong Kong's fate, says the future authorities will tolerate existing opposition publications and dissidents, provided that they do not break the law.

The administration, which is to be headed by a local Chinese, may even "suppress" riots initiated by local groups claiming they are responding to calls from Beijing.

The article, which quotes highly-placed Chinese sources in Beijing and here, is believed to have been written by the magazine's publisher, who is a veteran leftwing figure.

The article says the Chinese sources spoke from "a personal point of view", but with a definite mood.

The existing officials below the governor will be allowed to stay and the welfare system will be maintained. But the article hints that some of the officials may be employed only as advisers.

Freedom of entry and exist will be guaranteed, the article continues, and people from places like South Korea and Taiwan will be able to come and leave as in the past. But Chinese from the mainland will still be restricted from entering Hong Kong.

The WIDE ANGLE article also reports on China's plan for Hong Kong's new chief administrator, status, and economic and legal systems. The report coincides with the STANDARD's earlier reports on the plan. Hong Kong will fly the Chinese flag instead of the British one, but its future chief will be a Chinese elected locally. The article, however, says his election may have to be confirmed by Beijing. It is not necessary for him to be an advocate of socialism, the article quotes the Chinese sources as saying. "He is qualified if he agrees to the principle that China regains Hong Kong's sovereignty, and has the necessary prestige and capability.

"China needs a (Singaporean prime minister) Lee Kuan Yew-type person in Hong Kong."

The article goes on to say Hong Kong's status as a free trade port and international financial centre will be maintained.

And Hong Kong will be allowed to keep its power to enter into separate economic agreements with other countries, such as the multi-fibre arrangement. The territory's economic system and life-style will be kept intact, the article says.

It continues that the Hong Kong dollar will maintain its international standing. "The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and Chartered Bank can continue to issue, the currency, but probably without the queen's head on it."

According to the article, the Chinese sources say the majority of the Hong Kong laws will be retained, and will only require minor revisions.

Hong Kong can set up its own supreme court of appeal, without taking cases to London or Beijing, the sources add. External Affairs including defence, however, will be handled by the central government, the article says. But it says China will not station People's Liberation Army units or naval vessels here. Internal Affairs, like security, will be handled by the local administration.

The article says China will adopt the approach of "operating two different systems within a country" as a solution for Hong Kong's future.

It does not say what will be the future mode of Hong Kong's administration. The STANDARD's own sources said earlier that Hong Kong would be made into a "special administrative region" as proposed in the draft constitution.

The article also does not specify when China intends to regain Hong Kong's sovereignty. According to the July 1 edition of PAI SHING fortnightly magazine, Deng Xiaoping told a group of prominent leftwing figures that China would reclaim sovereignty around 1997.

The WIDE ANGLE article reports that the discussion of the plan is not now restricted to the "top-leveled" people.

HSIN WAN PAO URGES JAPAN TO REVIEW ITS HISTORY

HK170235 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 16 Aug 82 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Japan Must Make up for Its Missed History Lesson"]

[Text] Yesterday Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki led some members of his Cabinet to attend a gathering held in Budokan in Tokyo to "mourn for those killed in the war and pray for peace." After that, they visited the Yasukuni shrine, where Zenko Suzuki wrote down the title of "prime minister" when he signed the visitor's guestbook.

In previous years, two Japanese prime ministers have also visited the Yasukuni shrine, but they were personal visits. Zenko Suzuki also paid a personal visit there last year. However, according to the Japanese Jiji press, the addition of the title above his signature confuses the nature of the visit and indicates a tendency to consider it as the beginning of "official visits."

Suzuki said to reporters yesterday: "We mourn for the spirits in heaven of those killed in the war because we want to avoid catastrophic wars and pray for eternal peace."

The memorial tablets of the militarists are kept in the Yasukuni shrine. These war criminals have massacred the Asian people and are owed bloody debts. If there really is a heaven and hell, the spirits of these devils who have killed would never be admitted to heaven and would be kept in the deepest part of hell and would never be redeemed. Suzuki's visit to the Yasukuni shrine as prime minister not only confuses the nature of the visit but also confuses right and wrong.

There were Japanese people killed in the war who deserved to be mourned. The broad masses of Japanese people suffered during the war of aggression and a large number of Japanese youths were sent to the battlefields by the Japanese militarists. In addition, many of the officials and soldiers of the Japanese army died. While mourning for these people, it is necessary to remember and learn from the bitter lesson of foreign aggression. It is necessary to forbid the revival of militarism.

However, it cannot be denied that among those Japanese victims there were a small number of militarist elements who had to be held responsible for their crimes during the war; and that those among them who were condemned to death and executed as war criminals by the international court were in fact guilty of crimes for which even death could not atone. What else did the Japanese officials mean by giving a memorial service to these war criminals if they were not trying to call back the spirit of militarism?

At yesterday's memorial service, Zenko Suzuki said in his memorial speech, "during those fierce battles, our 3 million-odd compatriots prayed at every moment for the peace and prosperity of the motherland, thought about the destiny of their relatives, and died in battlefields, on their posts or in the war disasters, or died abroad after the war. Whenever thinking of them, we are always overwhelmed with grievances." Zenko Suzuki just threw everything together and did not discriminate between militarist elements and those victims who had been driven to play the roles of cannon fodder. Then, who was he actually aiming at with his "grievances?" Can he ever lay blame on the Asian people who defeated the Japanese aggressors?

In the last 30-odd years, Japan has always ambiguously called "15 August" the "war termination memorial day" and has refused to acknowledge that this day marks the crushing defeat of the aggressors and their unconditional surrender. And now, it even goes so far as to tamper with history and beautify its aggressive acts. Premier Zenko Suzuki's presence at yesterday's memorial service has done nothing to clear up the historical facts.

It seems that Japan needs to make up missed history lessons and sum up experience for its defeat in the past militarist aggressive war. Among those who must be included to make up the missed lessons are the officials and the heads of the Japanese Government.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

August 17, 1982

Debbie

